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# SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1853.

WITH SUPPLEMENT |SIXPENCE {

## THE RUSSIAN AGGRESSION AGAINST TURKEY.

THE Turkish question still absorbs the attention of Europe. It is the all-engrossing topic of conversation; and, by the uncertainty and inquietude which it creates, disturbs commerce and industry, and causes a daily loss of otherwise available wealth, which is sensibly perceived in every civilised country, though its amount is not to be easily estimated.

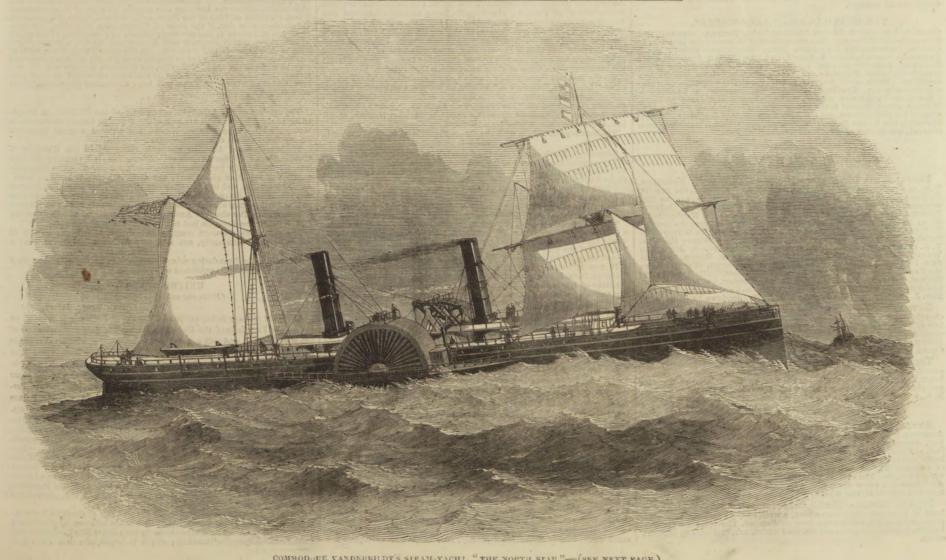
Since our last publication it has become more than ever apparent that the Russian Emperor stands alone in the false position into which he has thrust himself; that he has not, and cannot have, any allies or abettors; and that if war be his desire, he must bear the brunt of it, with all the great powers of Europe against him. Every document that is made public in reference to his aggression incontestably proves that, in sending Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople, to urge his unreasonable demands against the Sultan, War was his foregone conclusion. He evidently calculated that the long-wished for hour of seizure and spoliation had arrivedthat Great Britain and France were cold and disunited-and that any serious opposition to his project was improbable, if not impossible. The progress of events must have shown him his error. Aware of their common danger in presence of an ambition so ungovernable, and impelled by that sense of Right and Justice which exists in the conscience of nations no less than in that of individuals, the various powers of Europe have united in resistance, Great Britain and France, after a short period of incertitude and indecision on the part of France, have taken a firm stand, and have carried with them the great, though minor, powers of Austria and Prussia. The offending Emperor, awakened at last to the conviction that he has made a mistake, driven from plea to plea, and from justification to justification, has at length found himself reduced to the miserable expedient of throwing the blame of his aggression upon the two powers who did their utmost to prevent it. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in his temperate, lucid, and unanswerable reply to the circular of Count Nesselrode, has convicted the Czar of an error, that looks exceedingly like a wilful one-framed with the intention to deceive. He has demon-

strated to the satisfaction of the whole world that the charge brought against the British and French Governments, of having forced Russia to occupy the Danubian Provinces by a maritime occupation of the ports and harbours of Turkey, is as preposterous as it is insulting. Without indulging in hard words, the able minister of Napoleon III. proves by the irrefutable testimony of dates, that the order to cross the Pruth was given on the 31st of May, and that the Czar did not know, and could not have known, until the 17th of June, that the British and French fleets had arrived in Besika Bay. "When, by a circular dated the 11th of June," says M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the Emperor Nicholas announced to Europe the invasion of Moldavia and Wallachia, ordered by him eleven days previously; the British fleet had not left Malta, and the French fleet was still at Salamina." Not even the mighty Emperor Nicholas can withstand a fact like this. It shows alike his daring and his duplicity. It paralyzes the arms of such hesitating or halffriendly powers as Austria, who might wish to assist him if they dared, or to stand neutral if they could, whilst it lends strength to the determination of such powers as Great Britain and France, already strong in their conviction that Justice is on their side.

The Emperor of Russia has been placed so clearly in the wrong, and the opinion of Europe has been so unmistakeably and unanimously pronounced against him, that the idea gains ground that he will yet find means to withdraw from his untenable and offensive position. In his hand are the issues. If he be not insane, as some allege-afflicted with the worst form of madness, religious fanaticism-a note addressed by Turkey to the Great Powers of Europe collectively, and the simultaneous withdrawal of the Russian forces from the Moldo-Wallachian provinces and of the British and French fleets from the Turkish waters, will put an end to the dilemma, and restore the nations to their wonted tranquillity. But not the less certainly-even in this case-will the Empercr of Russia have accomplished the great object of his dynasty, if not of his people. He will have bullied, coerced, and weakened the Turkish Empire. Every day's occupation of the Danubian Provinces is not only an insult but a loss to the Sultan. The Emperor knows this, and calculated upon it.

If without war he can but prolong that occupation for a month or six weeks to come, he will achieve a triamph at the expense of the power whom he wishes to humiliate. Nor is this the only evil that will ensue. The perplexities and troubles of the Turkish Empire are internal as well as external. Already disaffection and revolt have been the consequences of the Emperor's aggression. A powerful and ultra-Turkish party, which has long been scandalised by the innovations of the late Sultan Mahmoud and those of his able successor, Abdul-Medjid, has attempted to raise the standard of Mahomet, to depose the present Sultan, and to wage a religious war of the Crescent against the Cross. The Russian Emperor foresaw all these results, and built upon them the superstructure of his ambition. Turkey is notoriously weak and tottering; and even to menace her is to do her an injury.

It seems probable, from these and a thousand other circumstances, that the days of the Mussulman power in Europe are numbered; that the Sultans, withdrawn into Asia, will have to defend their throne against their own Satraps; and that many other Pachas and Viziers, as able and ambitious as the late Mehemet Ali, will yet arise to carve kingdoms out of the disjecta membra of the fallen empire. But let not the Czar Nicholas be too sanguine that such events will work to his advantage. Though the Turks may vacate Europe, it does not follow that he will be permitted to step into their places. The great powers have no interest in upholding a dominion that seems predestined to fall; but they have an interest in raising up a rival to dispute the possession of it with Russia. That rival already exists. The Christian subjects of the Sultan already know that their absorption into the great Muscovite Empire would add nothing to the prosperity or the consideration which they now enjoy, and that it would destroy for ever their fond hope of independence. Thus, though it is probable that the Czar may destroy Turkey, it is quite as probable that he will not be permitted to share the spoil; and that a new Byzantine Empire may arise from the ruins of the Mahometan power in Europe, and be a more formidable barrier against the aggressive inroads of that insatiable Colossus, who now overshadows and alarms Europe, than Turkey has ever been. This would be a fitting and re-



COMMODORE VANDERBILDT'S STEAM-VACH?, "THE NORTH STAR."-(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

tributive sequel of the plots and conspiracies, which, since the days of Peter the Great, the Emperors of Russia have not ceased to form against their neighbour. At the present moment it seems to be the most probable solution of a mighty difficulty. It is one that England and France have not sought to expedite. The blame and the consequences will alike fall upon Russia.

## THE "NORTH STAR" STEAM-YACHT.

This splendid specimen of American naval architecture arrived at Southampton, from New York, on the 1st inst., having made one of the quickest passages across the Atlantic ever known—namely, ten days and eight hours: her log shows that during one twenty-four hours the North Star ran 344 miles, and she has accomplished eighteen knots per

North Star van 344 miles, and she has accomplished eighteen knots per hour. She had on board her owner, Commodore Vanderbildt, a merchant and shipbuilder, of New York, with his family, and friends, and a large suite of servants, on a tour of pleasure to Russia.

The North Star is a paddle-box steamer with two funnels. She is registered 1876 tons; but, including her third deck, which is built up solid and flush from stem to stern, she is capable of carrying 2500 tons. She is 265 feet on the keel, 270 feet on the spar-deck, 38 feet breadth of the steam 1.3 feet from floor timber to lower-deck beaus; 7 feet 8 inches She is 265 feet on the keel, 270 feet of the spar-deck, 25 feet beam, 17 feet 8 inches between decks, 7 feet 6 inches between spar-decks—making her whole depth 28 feet 6 inches. She is steered forward. Her wheel is situated in a comfortable apartment, and communicates with the rudder by ropes and rods. The steersmen are thus close to the look-out man; and there is attached to the wheel a bell which communicates with the engine room. She is reprocleded by two lever heam-engines made by T. gine-room. She is propelled by two lever beam-engines, made by T. F. Secon, of the Allaire works; cylinders, 60 inches; length of stroke, 10 feet; diameter of paddle-wheel, 34 feet. Her boilers, of which she has four, are 24 feet long, 10 feet diameter, 11\frac{1}{2} feet front, 11 feet high, with single return flues. The engines are upon the same principle as those used in the ordinary North American river steam-boats; a portion of the mechinery heigh evened above deek, but which is preserved. of the machinery being exposed above deck, but which is preserved from heavy weather by being covered in white lead during a voyage; immediately upon getting into harbour, this substance is wiped off, which leaves the engines free from rust, and uninjured. Handsome flights of stairs lead to the saloon, which is larger and more magnificent than the saloon of any ocean steamer afloat, and surpasses in splendour, as she does in size and power, the Victoria and Albert yacht. in splendour, as she does in size and power, the Victoria and Albert yacht. Ranged round the saloon are beautifully-furnished cabins, the doors and panels of solid bird's-eye maple and rosewood. Mirrors extending from the ceiling to the floor are fixed in the cabins. The walls are imitative marble and malachite, formed of a conglomerate of stone, marble, and glass—a recent American invention. It is fixed on wood peculiarly seasoned, and bears an exquisite polish. On iron, it forms handsome table and chimney-slabs, and tops of cheffioniers. Beneath the saloons is another fine deck, extending the whole length of the ship.

The North Star cost 500,000 dollars, and her weekly expenses are about £350, exclusive of fuel. Everything on board the North Star is American, and it is very evident that in many of the useful and ornamental arts the Americans are our equals in point of taste and skill. Surprise has been expressed at the small quantity of fuel consumed on board the North Star when her great speed is considered. In her passage across the Atlantic she consumed only 50 tons of coal a day, while the consumption ordinarily in such steamers is from 70 to 100 tons daily. She has been enabled to traverse the ocean with such speed at so little

She has been enabled to traverse the ocean with such speed at so little expense, by her being driven by what is called a beam engine—an American invention, which has never before been used in a steamer to cross the Atlantic. The crew of the North Star consists of a captain, two mates, four quartermasters, and fourteen seamen, twenty-for gineers and firemen, and eighteen stewards and assistants.

The North Star is now on her way to the Mediterranean.

### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

JOHN CHARLES, EARL OF PORTSMOUTH.

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This nobleman—who was declared by an inquisition, many years ago, to be of unsound mind—died, at his seat, Hurstborne-park, near Andover, on the 14th inst, in his eighty-sixth year. His Lordship was eldest son of John, second Earl, by Urania, his wife, daughter of Coulson Fellowes, Esq., and great grandson of John Wallop, Esq., of Farley Wallop, Hants, who was created Viscount Lymington in 1720, and advanced to the Earl-dom of Portsmouth in 1743. The family from which the noble House of Portsmouth deseends was settled at Wallop, in Hampshire, at a period antecedent to the Conquest: and it is thus noticed by Camden:—"The Test having taken into it a little river from Wallop, or, more truly, Wellhop; that is, by interpretation out of our forefather's language, a pretty well in the side of a hill; whereof that right worshipful family of the Wallops, of Knight's degree, dwelling hard by, took name."

Catherine, wife of John, Viscount Lymington, and grandmother of the nobleman whose decease we record, was niece and co-heir of the illustrious Sir Isaac Newton.

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Lord Portsmouth married—first, 12th November, 1799, Grace, daughter of Fletcher, first Lord Norton (which lady died 15th November, 1813); and, secondly, 7th March, 1814, Anne, eldest daughter of John Hanson, Esq., of Bloomsbury-place, London; but had no issue. His second marriage was annulled by a decree of the Lord Chancellor, in 1828.

The successor to the family honours and estates is the Earl's brother—the Hon. Newton Fellowes, late M.P. for North Devon, who now becomes fourth Earl of Portsmouth. He has been twice married: by his first wife he has one surviving child—Henrietta-Caroline, married to J. Chichester Nagle, Esq.; and by his second, Catherine, daughter of Hugh, first Earl Fortescue, one son—Isaac Newton, Viscount Lymington—and three daughters, all married.

THE GRAND DUKE OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

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CHARLES FREDERICK, GRAND DUKE Of SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH, was born on the 2nd February. 1783; and succeeded his father, the Grand Duke Charles Augustus, the 14th June, 1828. The Grand Duke, Charles Frederick, married, the 3rd August, 1804, the Grand Duchess, Maria Paulowna, daughter of Paul I., Emperor of Russia, and sister of the present Emperor Nicholas: by her he has had issue—besides two daughters, Maria and Augusta, both married to Princes of Prusia—an only son, Charles Alexander, his successor, a Lieutenant-General in the Russian service, now reigning Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who is married to the Princess Sophia, daughter of William III. King of the Netherlands, and has issue a son and two daughters, Charles Frederick, the Grand Duke, of whose death intelligence has lately been received, was Rector of the Ducal Academy of Jena.

# CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. H. Kynaston, D.D., to a prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral. Rectories: the Rev. P. De Purton, to Burston, Norfolk; the Rev. H. F. Stramgways, to Kilmington, near Bruton, Somerset; the Rev. J. Taylor. to Redmile, Leicestershire; the Rev. N. J. Temple, D.D., to Gayton, Northamptonshire; the Rev. S. Walton, to Fenstanton, Huntingdonshire; the Rev. H. N. Ward, to Radstock, near Bath; the Rev. R. Sankey, to Witney, Oxfordshire; the Rev. W. Godfery, M.A., to Martin Hussingtree; the Rev. T. G. Carter, M.A., to St. Nicholas, Warwick; the Rev. A. Jenner, to Wenvoe, near Cardiff. Vicarages: The Rev. W. D. B. Bertles, to Dronfield, Derbyshire; the Rev. P. B. Brodie, to Rowington, Warwickshire; the Rev. J. A. Park, to Methwold, Norfolk; the Rev. C. C. Snowden, to Mitford, Northumberland; the Rev. W. W. Stoddart, to Charlbury, Oxfordshire; the Rev. D. L. Jones, to Stainton-le-Vale, Lincolnshire; the Rev. J. Langdon, to Mudford; the Rev. R. W. Gleadowe, to Neston. PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS .- The Rev. H. Kynaston.

NEW CHURCH ON THE ISLE OF DOGS.—A new and elegant church, which has been for some time past in course of erection on the Isle of Dogs. nearly opposite Greenwich Hospital, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be consecrated in the course of a few weeks by the Bishop of London. It has been erected at the sole cost of Mr. Alderman Cubitt, M.P., whose extensive workshops it adjoins.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received tokens of affection and esteem:—The Rev. E. Hotham, Rector of South Dalton, by the parishioners; the Rev. H. Twells, by the teachers and children of the Stratford National Schools; the Rev. J. M. Roberton, M.A., from the Incumbent and congregation of St. Jude's, Southwark.

AMERICAN NEWS.—The seventy-seventh anniversary of American independence was celebrated with great rejoicings on the 4th inst. throughout the United States.—A terrible fire occurred on the 5th inst. at Oswego, when 200 houses were burned to the ground, and 300,000 bushels of grain consumed by the destructive element.—A terrific storm of rain and thunder occurred at New York on the 2nd inst., which did much damage. The Crystal Palace suffered considerably. A portion of the framework came down with a tremendous crash, which killed three men and bruised several others.

POTATO BLIGHT.—The blight has re-appeared in the neighbourmood of Hertford. In places where, a week ago, the potatoes were quite clean and healthy, entire crops are now diseased. The tops are still green, but the bases of the stems are streaked with black, and emit an offensive

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE. (From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS. Thursday.

In all our experience of Paris, we have never known a week which gave less to chronicle than the passing one. The eternal question d'Orient swallows up every other subject. Not that it affords a sup ply of new and interesting details, which hold the place, and fill the dearth of other intelligence-by no means. Nobody ever knows anything fresh on the subject, from one week's end to another. Every body asks his neighbour the same question, "What is the news?" and the neighbour replies to everybody, "None." True, there are a few individuals who, weary of this state of things, and possessed of more imagination and less patience than the rest-or, having certain interests in the rise or fall of the Bourse-vary the eternal answer by some happy improvisation, technically termed a canard, which the listeners generally swallow with avidity, and retail with activity; but, with these exceptions, and now and then some small detail from more authentic sources, it is always the same ground gone over and over again, the same points debated, and disputed, and discussed, taken up and let down, examined in every position, and the question not one whit advanced or cleared up thereby.

A caricature of a somewhat offensive character of the Emperor

question not one whit advanced or cleared up thereby.

A caricature of a somewhat offensive character of the Emperor Nicholas having appeared in the Charivari, it is said that M. Kisseleft, aware that in France everything appearing in the public press is subject to the supervision of authority, has expressed decided dissatisfaction on the occasion; but the report does not go on to enlighten us as to the reply made to his complaint.

We are informed, on what is stated to be good authority, that on the day following the attempt at the Opéra Comique, a man was arrested in the Place de la Concorde, in the act of drawing forth a pistol as the Emperor passed. He was in the first instance seized by a hackney coachman, who detected the movement, and being carried off instantly by the police, nothing further has transpired on the subject.

A story has just reached us of a discovery of a fresh plot to assassinate Louis Napoleon, which, if true, as it is positively asserted to be, is, if possible, of a more alarming character than the preceding ones, as destroying the confidence that has hitherto existed in the fidelity of the army. The report in question states that, as the Emperor was passing.

army. The report in question states that, as the Emperor was passing, some evenings ago, through the Bois de Boulogne, shots were fired at the carriage; the escort instantly returned the fire, and, on reaching the spot whence the shots had proceeded, found the bodies of three soldiers. The number of the regiment was tried to be kept a secret, but the name of the colonel having transpired, it is of course known.

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The organisation of the secret societies becomes every day more formidable; and as the different sections are personally unknown to each other, and the individuals who form them distinguished by numbers instead of names, the arrest of any one division is, even in the event of its willingness to betray the others, but little able to compromise them

It is reported that one of the causes of the visit of the Queen Marie Christine of Spain, is a project of the marriage of her cldest daughter by the main gauche with the Prince Napoleon, whose return from the camp at Helfaut was almost simultaneous with her arrival. Whether

camp at Hellaut was almost simultaneous with her arrival. Whether any such idea were really entertained we cannot pretend to state; but we believe there is little likelihood of such a plan being carried out. The preparations for the departure of the Empress for the Eaux-Bonnes continue to advance; which fact seems to give a denial to the report respecting her position; as it was stated last week that it was only in the event of the hopes entertained proving unfounded that the excursion was to take place.

report respecting her position; as it was stated last week that it was only in the event of the hopes entertained proving unfounded that the excursion was to take place.

An immense sensation was caused here, a few days since, by a revelation given on the authority of some of the most respected and influential members of the clergy, headed by the Archb shop of Paris, on the subject of the tables tournantes. Here is the tale as we received it through the channel above stated. The Archbishop, being questioned as to his opinion of the legitimacy, in a religious point of view, of attempting to communicate with spirits through the medium of the tables, replied that he had not sufficiently studied the question to reply thereon; that he imagined the effects produced were wholly of the nature of a physical science, and in that case harmless; but that, in order to form a judgment, he would attend a meeting, composed of certain members of the clergy, at a place appointed, to try the usual experiments. The table being put in motion, one of the party demanded it to reply, by a certain number of raps, if there were a spirit present, the response was in the affirmative; and, in answer to a second question, the spirit was stated, by the table marking by raps certain letters of the alphabet, to be that of sour Françoise, deceased a week previously at the Convent of ——, in Paris. The Abbé B—— stated that he had confessed the sour Françoise, deceased a week previously at the Convent of ——, in Paris. The Abbé B—— stated that he had confessed the sour Françoise, when the spirit, "in the name of the Saviour," to appear. The report declares that the spirit hereupon actually became visible, and replied to a variety of questions put to it, but of what import we are not informed. On the above details we do not pretend to give either explanation or opinion. Such is the story as related by the different members of the séance; two of whom were so affected by the events related as to be for some days seriously indisposed—one of themeven co

The marriage of Alboni with the Comte Pepoli is publicly announced.

Thursday's Moniteur contains the following important de

Thursday's Moniteur contains the following important decree:—
The prohibitions imposed by the ordonnance of the 8th February, 1826, will cease provisionally as to corn and flour imported from the possessions of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain in Europe.

There appear to be some misgivings that the approaching harvest in France will be a bad one.
The Journal des Debats concludes a significant article against the sliding scale principle as follows:—
The sliding scale is from one end to the other an illusion. It would be a great benefit to free the country from it under present circumstances, when, thanks to God, we no longer entertain the formidable apprehensions of the past month, but when, however, it is right to take all measures in the anticipation of the dearness of corn for the next winter. It was reported on Wednesday on the Bourse that an electric despatch from Berlin announced the acceptance by Russia of the propositions of England and France. A general rise ensued. The Three per Cents opened at 78f. 40c., rose to 79f., and closed at 78f. 95c. for the end of the month. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 103f.

# THE THREATENED HOSTILITIES IN THE EAST.

The latest aspect of the Eastern question is that the basis of a compromise, laid down concurrently by France and England, has been approved by Austria and Prussia. The Sultan has accepted the terms which his allies propose for him, and they have been forwarded to St. Petersburg. The prevailing expectation is that the Czar will not absolutely refuse to entertain the moderate proposals of the Allies. Both the Governments of France and England take their stand on the integrity of the Turkish Empire, and regard the occupation of the Principalities by a Russian army as a direct violation of treaties.

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Accounts from Bucharest, of July 10, announce that the head-quarters of the Russian army have been actually established in that city. The troops, to the number of about 80,000, are encamped in the environs of Bucharest. The occupation of the northern provinces of Turkey by an army of 80,000 Russians is not, however, necessarily the precursor of battles and sieges. The Sultan has been persuaded by his western allies not to consider that act of violent aggression as the commencement of real war. The occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia is not to be deemed an invasion of Turkey. So the Sultan has been advised; and the Governments of France and England, having given him such advice, do not themselves, therefore, consider that a casus belli has yet been made out. The warfare, consequently, reverts to one of diplomatic The warfare, consequently, reverts to one of diplomatic

attack and rejoinder. The last circular despatch of Count Nesselrode has been answered both by the Earl of Clarendon and M. Drouyn de Lhuys. The English Minister's reply is to be communicated to Parliament in a day or two; that of the Minister of Louis Napoleon, promptly published in the Moniteur of Sunday last, is noticed in a prominent portion of this journal. As will be there seen, M. Drouyn de Lhuys points out with great clearness the mis-statements contained in Count Nesselrode's despatch. Lord Clarendon has stated in the House of Lords that the English reply to Count Nesselrode's circular was exactly in accordance with the with great clearness the mis-statements contained in Count Nesselfode's despatch. Lord Clarendon has stated in the House of Lords that the English reply to Count Nesselrode's circular was exactly in accordance with the able and spirited despatch of the French Government. It is in vain to deny, however, that an untoward impression has been produced by the fraudulent manifesto of the Emperor, by the assumption by Russia of the civil government of Moldavis in the teeth of Prince Gortschakoff's assurances to the contrary, and by the scizure of all the strategic points in those provinces commanding the Danube—an act scarcely consistent with a temporary occupation. These circumstances, combined with the prolonged and formidable preparations made by Russia, both by land and sea, and pointedly adverted to in the French despatch, foster the belief that that power will not recede without some important advantage; and will strive, in any temporary negotiations, to leave an open door for eventualities. Meanwhile, the Turkish question has been somewhat complicated by intelligence from Constantinople of a disagreement between the Sultan and his Ministers. It appears that on the 9th inst. the Grand Vizier, and Redschid Pacha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, were dismissed from their respective offices. The diplomatic body were taken by surprise when this announcement was conveyed to them, for the change does not seem to have originated in any political cabal of foreign powers; or, indeed, in any definite modification of internal policy. It was explained by the will of the Sultan, who resolved to supersede the Grand Vizier, and to replace Redschid Pacha by Ali Pacha, the same who was Minister for Foreign Affairs in the autumn, and has just been recalled from the government of Smyrna. A few hours' consideration, however, served to convince the Sultan of the danger and inconvenience of such a modification in the executive government at this crisis; especially as it was Ali Pacha who was involved in the late disturbance at Smyr convince the Sultan of the danger and inconvenience of such a modification in the executive government at this crisis; especially as it was Ali Pacha who was involved in the late disturbance at Smyrna, and he is consequently on indifferent terms with the Austrian Government. His Highness resolved, therefore, to revoke his decision, and before the close of the day the Ministers were reinstated in their places. The protest of the Portice against the occupation of the Principalities, and its public reply to the Russian manifesto, are about to be published. At the same time, it was understood that a proclamation would be issued to explain to the Turks the existing relations of their Government with the Christian powers. The Sultan's concessions to the Christian population of Turkey have sufficed to kindle the fiercest resentment among the extreme Turkish party; and the appeal which has recently been made by the Porte, in self-defence, to the martial spirit of the army and the Redif, or militia (in which no Christian is suffered to bear arms), has, of course, given greater intensity to these passions of religion, national pride, and race. The Sultan himself, and the more enlightened members of the Divan, who have laboured, and are still labouring, to connect the Ottoman Empire with the family of Christian States and the international relations of Europe, are objects of suspicion—perhaps of hatred—to the bigoted Turkish party; who conceive—not, perhaps, without reason—that their existence as a nation is insearably connected with the free relations of Europe, are objects of suspicion—perhaps of hatred—to the bigoted Turkish party; who conceive—not, perhaps, without reason—that their existence as a nation is inseparably connected with the ferocity and intolerance of their race. A dangerous conspiracy has been discovered among the Mussulman students in Constantinople, who are remarkable for their fanaticism, with the object of deposing the reigning Sultan, and proclaiming Abdul Aziz, his brother, who is regarded as the head of the old Turkish party. That party, goaded to fury by the insults of Russia, and resenting the protective restraint of the other Christian powers almost as fiercely as the aggression of their northern antagonist, would rush into immediate war, and prohably bury themselves under the ruins of the empire. In protective restraint of the other Christian powers almost as hercely as the aggression of their northern antagonist, would rush into immediate war, and prohably bury themselves under the ruins of the empire. In the unhappy position of the Turkish Government, to conciliate one class of its subje ts is to exasperate the other; and if it escape from an external attack, it only runs the greater risk of internal revolution.

The commander of the forts on the Dardanelles has been instructed to permit the passage at any time, no matter whether by day or by night, of the British and French steamers. The English and French squadrons remain at Besika Bay.

Negotiations are still carried on respecting the Hungarian, Kossta, and the late riots at Smyrna. There is no cessation in the Turkish armaments. The Turks continue to make determined preparations. Thousands of recruits arrive daily from the provinces, and are immediately arrayed in the Ottoman uniform.

The Turks celebrated the Bairam on the 6th inst. with all the customary pomp and ceremony. A great number of Europeans and foreigners of all classes were present at the passing of the cortége. Everything passed off with perfect order, and in such a way as to dissipate the fears which some persons conceived as to the disposition of the Mussulman population towards the Christians.

The Morning Post, the presumed organ of the French Embassy, makes the following statement as to the negotiations now pending:—

Firstly, there is a project specially emanating from our own Cabinet; secondly there is a project specially emanating from our own Cabinet; secondly there is a project specially emanating from our own Cabinet; secondly there is a project specially emanating from our own Cabinet; secondly there is a project specially emanating from our own Cabinet; secondly there is a project specially emanating from our own Cabinet; secondly there is a project specially emanating from our own Cabinet;

makes the following statement as to the negotiations now pending:—

Firstly, there is a project specially emanating from our own Cabinet; secondly, there is a proposal which originated with M. de Bruck, and to which the assent of the Ambassadors of the Great Powers at Constantinople, as well as that of the Porte itself, has been obtained; thirdly, there is a plan to which France gives her assent only on condition of considerable modifications; and, fourthly, it is affirmed that the Cabinet of Prussia has also originated a project of arrangement. These, we have every reason to believe, are the various negotiations submitted to the Czar. We are now upon the verge of the true crisis. If the Emperor reject negotiation, England and France well know their course. If, however, he accept negotiation, the proposals made can have but one of two possible results—either the Emperor will acquire the right of Protectorate of Greek Christian subjects of the Porte, or he will not obtain that privilege. It is indisputable that, if the right of Protectorate be yielded, the independence of Turkey is lost for ever: Russia will have gained the object of her wishes, whilst England and France will receive a severe check both to their interests and influence. On the other hand, if the right of Protectorate be not accorded to Russia, even though certain concessions may be made to her sense of dignity, the Ottoman Empire will be preserved, the two great Western Powers will have interfered to good purpose, and the Emperor of Russia will have abandoned pretensions which are totally inadmissible.

AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA.

The conduct of the American commander of the St. Louis, in threatening to repel by force the attempt of the Austrian Consul at Smyrna to secure the Hungarian refugee, Kossta, has excited a great sensation among the Austrian officials at Vienna.

The movement of Austrian troops is going on in the direction of Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia; and several battalions left Vienna on the 16th inst. for the frontier garrisons. Peterwardein continues to be the head-quarters of the General-in-Chief; but troops have advanced in considerable numbers, and in more than one direction between that fortress and the limit of Slavonia, the Banat, and Austrian Croatia. According as the Russians move in advance from the Pruth towards Transylvania, or towards the Danube, the Austrians seem to make a corresponding

or towards the Danube, the Austrians seem to make a corresponding movement in the direction just mentioned.

The differences between Austria and Piedmont, on the subject of the refugees of Lombardy, are still very far from having reached a continuous.

A pontifical bull rendering mixed marriages more difficult than they

UNITED STATES. (From our own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, July 9, 1853.

All doubt relative to the success of the Crystal Palace is now at an end. The President of the United States has accepted the invitation of the shareholders, and will assist at the inauguration, which takes place on Thursday next, July 14. The Board of Aldermen have voted dollars to be expended for the reception of the President in New York. Philadelphia and Baltimore are also making arrangements for the same object. Some of the officers of state will accompany the President. This will have the effect of rendering the Crystal Palace a great success, which would otherwise have been a great failure. a great success, which would otherwise have been a great failure. The public considered it as a money speculation, thought very little about it, and cared less; the committee have, however, changed the tide of public opinion by their great exertions during the last month, and by the fact that they have obtained 6000 contributors. The inauguration will commence with an opening prayer by Bishop Wainwright; after which an anthem will be sung by the New York Sacred Harmonic Society, accompanied by the National Guard bands and other societies. An address will then follow, by Mr. Sedgwick, the President of the Association. Other speeches will follow, and the proceedings will close by singing the Hallelujah Chorus.

The New York Herald acknowledges the triumph of the British steam-

The New York Herald acknowledges the triumph of the British steamship Arabia, she having accomplished the voyage between New York and Liverpool in less time than it has hitherto been done. The interest in the Russo-Turkish question increases; and it is hoped here that John Bull

will hit hard if he does strike. Various are the opinions of the newspapers as to the effect of a blow struck by England and France at the Czar. Some lean to the opinion that a general Continental blaze would break forth, revolutionising Hungary and Italy.

The Colonial fishery question has assumed a rather important aspect, several war-steamers having been despatched to the fishing-grounds to protect American fishermen in their rights. The Honourable Pierre Soulé, the newly-appointed Minister to Spain, is on his way to Madrid. It remains to be seen whether the Spaniards will receive him or not; the solution of this question will have great influence on Cuban affairs, and on Spanish politics generally. The weather is still exceedingly hot and very trying to the constitution of Englishmen, having a very debilitating effect.

In my next communication I shald send a sketch and description of the ceremonial of inauguration.

By the Baltic, we have advices from New York to the 9th inst.

Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, had left Washington for Halifax, for the purpose of having a personal interview with Admiral Seymour relative to the fishery question. The subject of the Fisheries Bill continued to occupy the public attention; and the steamers Fulton and Princeton. and a sloop, were about to be despatched to the fishing grounds, for the purpose of protecting the American interest. The visit of Mr. Crampton, the British Ambassador, to Halifax, was said to be for the purpose of dissuading Admiral Seymour from pressing too hard on American fishing vessels.

#### WEST INDIES.

WEST INDIES.

Jamaica affairs, up to the departure of the packet on the 27th of June, remained in the same unsettled state. No steps towards reconciliation had been taken by the Council or the Assembly; all public business had been brought to a stand-still, and the treasury continued closed against all claimants. In consequence of the want of immediate funds to meet the expenses of the Penitentiary, a considerable number of the convicts had been discharged! The yellow fever had not abated its ravages among the shipping at Kingston, and some fatal cases had occurred on shore. The subject of copper mining continued to attract great attention, and confidence is felt that the mineral wealth of the island will ultimately justify very high expectations.

great attention, and confidence is felt that the mineral wealth of the island will ultimately justify very high expectations.

"INDIA AND CHINA."

We published in our last the telegraphic despatch from Trieste, containing the principal items of information brought by the Calcutta mail of the 3rd June. Accompanying the Illustration in page 36 of our present Number, will be found some additional details relative to the refusal of the Burmese to agree to the annexation treaty proposed by the Governor-General. Immediately after the departure of the Burmese Envoys, the Medusa and two gun-boats were sent up from Prome to Meaday, to strengthen our advanced post there, and to blockade the river, with a view of preventing the transit of rice from the lowest provinces to the capital. It is not yet certainly known what steps will be taken in consequence of the breaking off of these negotiations. It is thought that the regular troops might, now that the river is open to our larger steamers, be almost wholly withdrawn from the annexed provinces, thereby becoming available for an attack on Ava. The troops at Rangoon enjoyed excellent health, the hospitals being nearly empty. The Burmese have collected a considerable force immediately north of Tongho, as if to bar the further advance of Gen. Steel's column; a second force covers Ava; and a third is being collected and established by the brave and successful Burmese chief, Meatoon, in a fortified position half-way between Meaday and Ava. Meatoon has received many honours and titles from the Court of Ava, and appears to be at present its most trusted general.

The news from China is very interesting, though consisting rather of detailed descriptions of the insurgents than of important events. Advices from Canton come down to the 14th of May; from Shanghal to the 7th. On the 5th, Sir G. Bonham returned to the latter port in her Majesty's ship Hermes, having been in communication with many of the insurgent ships. both in the vicinity of Nankin and Chin-kiang-foo. Mr. Meadows was

"intelligence of so deeply interesting and astounding a character respecting the insurgents:"—

The insurgents are Christians of the Protestant form of worship, and anti-idolaters of the str. ctest order. They acknowledge but one God, the Heavenly Father, the All-wise, All-powerful, the Omnipresent Creator of the world; with him, Jesus Christ, as the Saviour of mankind; and also the Holy Spirit, as the last of the three persons of the Trinity. Their chief on earth is a person known as "Tae-ping-wang, the Prince of Peace," to whom a kind of divine origin and mission is ascribed. Far, however, from claiming adoration, he forbids in an edict the application to himself of the terms "Supreme," "Holy." and others, hitherto constantly assumed by the Emperors of China, but which he declines receiving on the ground that they are due to God alone. Their moral code the insurgents call the "Heavenly Rules," which, on examination, proved to be the Ten Commandments. The observance of these is strictly enforced by the leaders of the mevement, chiefly Kwang-tung and Kwang-semen, who are not merely formal professors of a religious system, but practical and spiritual Christians, deeply influenced by the belief that God is always with them. The hardships they have suffered, and the dangers they have incurred, are punishments and trials of their heavenly father; the successes they have achieved are instances of His grace. One convincing proof of the sincerity of the ruling minds is, that while fighting to free their country from a foreign yoke, and anxious to obtain adherents, they, nevertheless, throw great difficulties in the way of a rapid increase of numbers, by insisting on the general adoption of a new and revealed religion learnt from "barbarians."

We are informed by an officer on board the Hermes—who had published in the well by the desired and chiles of the children.

We are informed by an officer on board the Hermes—who had published, in the "Friend of China," a narrative of Sir G. Bonham's expedition up the river Yang-tsc-Kiang, that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has penetrated as far as Nankin, and has found many admirers among the Chinese. The officer's diary, written while the Hermes among the Chinese. The officer's diary lay off Nankin, has the following passage

Saturday, April 30.—This day was occupied in negotiations, but while they were pending no man went on shore. The object of these negotiations remains a secret. An unusual number of visitors this day. The chiefs wear a large yellow and red hood with a scarlet gown; they have done away with the hat and button: several of which were lying in the gutter. During this day many minor officers visited the ship; and I should think upwards of a hundred pictures from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS were distributed among them, which they gladly accepted, and were much pleased with.

# AUSTRALIA.

The ship Wooloomcoloo brings advices from Sydney to the 21st of April, and upwards of 50,000 ounces of gold on freight. The position of the colony of New South Wales is described as being most satisfactory. The yield of gold was steady, and the average earnings of each man are quoted at an ounce a day. With regard to agriculture, the prospects of the farmers were excellent. A strong disposition prevailed to speculate in the formation of companies for working the mineral lands of the colony, but these projects were almost wholly confined to valied to speculate in the formation of companies for working the mineral lands of the colony; but these projects were almost wholly confined to men of substantial means and established character. Fourteen thousand ounces of gold dust were brought into Melbourne by escort on the 13th of April. Gold had fallen rapidly in price at Melbourne, and was quoted on the 16th of April at £3 15s. an ounce. The markets both at Sydney and Melbourne were almost bare of goods, and enormous profits were being realised on some articles of import.

SAILORS' HOME AT CARDIFF.—On Thursday week the foundation-stone of this edifice was laid by the young Marquis of Bute.

### DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN DERBY.

On Wednesday evening (last week), at about a quarter past six o'clock in the evening, flames were seen to issue from the roof of the extensive silk On Wednesday evening (last week), at about a quarter past six o'clock in the evening, flames were seen to issue from the roof of the extensive silk manufactory of Mr. Joseph Davenport, in Albert-street, near the cornmarket, Derby. The alarm was given to the inmates of the mill, who were proceeding with their work, unconscious of the progress of the fire. The persons upon the spot commenced removing the silk from the story above which the fire was raging, and which soon spread along the whole roof of the mill. A considerable time expired before any water was procured to play upon the flames—the extreme height of the building (six stories), and the delay in getting the hose ready, allowing time for the flames to make such rapid progress, that all chance of saving the top story was gone before the water was brought effectually into play on the building. It appears that all the floors in the mill are fire-proof; being made of brick, and arched over; knowledge of which caused a number of daring men to ascend to the top story of the mill, for the purpose of saving the silk, and also for conducting the water to those parts where the fire had gained the greatest head; when about seven o'clock the roof fell in, and the weight of it falling on the first ceiling, caused it to fall into the top room, burying under it the persons who were so praiseworthily exerting themselves. The attention of the crowd was now directed to trying to rescue the sufferers, if they were alive; for this purpose ladders were joined together, but owing to the extreme height of the mill, a long time ensued before they could be raised to the top story. In the meantime a poor fellow was seen at one of the top windows in the milds of the flames. He got one of his legs out of the window and then the other; he next forced his body through, and at last hung suspended from the window-sill by his

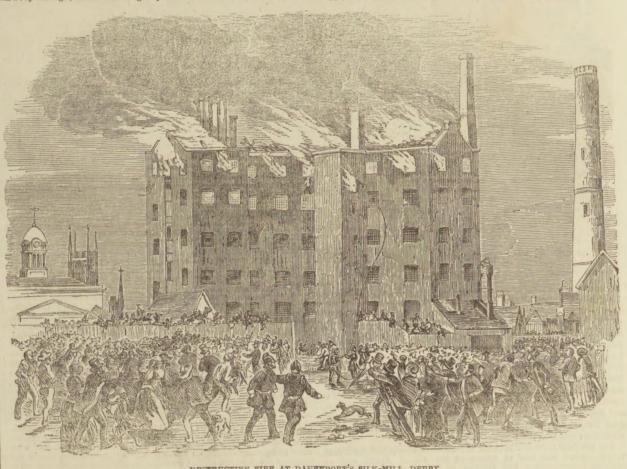
hands. A shriek from the crowd announced that he had thrown himself down; and he came to the bottom, a distance of seventy feet, with tremendous force. His fall was broken by a bale of cotton that lay in the yard, from which he rebounded on his back to the stones beneath. He was immediately conveyed to the infirmary, where he was attended by Mr. H. F. Gisborne. His name is Joseph Mead, twenty-two years of age. He was burnt all over his back, and dreadfully injured.

Amongst those who were in the top story at the time the roof fell in was Mr. Thorpe, of the firm of Eyre and Thorpe, silk-throwsters, Full-street. He escaped by tying a handkerchief round his mouth to prevent suffocation; making his way to the window at the Tennant-street end, where a ladder being raised, he broke through the window, and came down without the assistance of any one, amidst the cheers of those below. Another young man was in the room; but, not daring to jump down, he walked through the room in the midst of the flames, and was taken down stairs; but was frightfully burnt.

The fire was subdued between eight and nine o'clock, without penetrating any of the lower stories; but a great quantity of silk and machinery was damaged, by the body of water that was sent on to the building. Mr. Davenport's stock in the top room was insured for £500. The mill, which was erected in the year 1790, is the property of Messrs. Strutt, Belper. It is not insured. The damage to the stock and building is estimated at £2000.

The origin of the fire is not clearly known; but it is supposed that, the mill chimney being on fire, and the top window being open, a spark got into the building and ignited the cotton.

The exertions of the inhabitants were most praiseworthy; and at nine o'clock Captain Jones arrived with a body of enrolled pensioners, and kept the space round the mill. The only regret was that they had so bad a supply of water, and that it was ill conveyed to the building.



DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT DAVENPORT'S SILK-MILL, DERBY

# TIPTREE FARM.

MR. MECHI'S annual lecture and annual feast were held on Wednesday last, with more than ordinary success. High prices, and the death of false hopes, have put the agricultural population in the temper to receive useful suggestions from all quarters, and to bear criticism, even from those in whose opinions they set no great store, with perfect good temper. The result was, in addition to those foreign and British lions who are usually to be found at these pleasant "Exhibitions of Industry," a considerable number of farmers from very distant counties, as well as the immediate neighbourhood, were present, following every operation with pleasant if sometimes sceptical countenances, and gave the assemblage a more truly agricultural appearance than it has ever assumed before. And when, after surveying the farm operations, some two hundred and fifty hungry guests (the foreign and British, aristocratic, townbred, rural, and commercial, fused into one harmonious whole) assembled round a board, well filled with the produce of Tiptree Farm, while toasts, speeches, and songs, intermingled with a rattling accompaniment of knives and forks.

It must be confessed that a pleasant railway ride through well-watered and wooded flats of Essex, and a pleasanter drive from the Kelvedon station to where Tiptree blooms amid surrounding barren heaths and half-cultivated, undrained, enclosures; and the hearty welcome of the enterprising host, his lively and picturesque mode of explaining and illustrating the plans and principles on which he cultivates, do not prepare even the most sceptical for a very sever view of operations which have been earried, at so much expense, with so much energy, in the face of so much ridicule and opposition. But it must be admitted, even after making a large discount for the general spirit of geniality inspired by the character of the host, that many "who came to scoff remained to learn."

The problems which Mr. Mechi has endeavoured to solve at Tiptree Farm are, the reduction of large green and root crops, and the maintenance of a large head of live stock. In this pursuit he had not only the difficulties of the soil to contend with, but the false hopes, have put the agricultural population in the temper to receive useful suggestions from all quarters, and to bear criticism, even from

agricultural education; he had to team as he week, such such seducation.

The guests of Wednesday saw fine crops of wheat and very superior crops of beans. They saw Italian rye-grass and clover, which was growing with very considerable luxuriance for the third time, after having been twice cut or eaten down with sheep; and they found a stock of 360 sheep and forty head of cattle, besides pigs, maintained out of the produce of this 170 acres.

These results have been obtained by following a course directly the reverse of Mr. Mechi's immediate neighbours; and the question now is, whether the general outline of the plan pursued by one who had the advantage of additional experience of a practical farmer, woul not be more profitable than that jog-trot system which no one notices, and, therefore, no one condemns.

advantage of additional experience of a practical farmer, woul not be more profitable than that jog-trot system which no one notices, and, therefore, no one condemns.

Mr. Mechi began by making war on the Essex hedges, and reducing some score of rambling irregular fields into which his 170 acres were divided, into a few square enclosures, bounded by neat banks and hedges. He would have done better to have left out the banks and contented himself with hedges closely cut. At the same time that he cleared away useless hedges and hedgerow timber, he undertook to drain stiff clay, and one field which was a mere bog. This draining was an expensive operation: the plans were changed more than once; and it is to be presumed, although nothing was distinctly said upon the point, that Mr. Mechi has now come to the conclusion that there is no empirical mode of draining; but that the system must be accommodated to the soil and situation, always aiming at as great a depth as can be efficiently executed at a reasonable expense. It is impossible to doubt that Mr. Mechi has expended a large sum on draining Tiptree, which he would be able to save if he had the same work to do over again. The drain-water-including the once troublesome spring, which retained his field of box in barrenness—he has accumulated in tanks or reservoirs. After draining came a thorough disturbance of the soil by sub-soil ploughing, fork-digging, and other methods well-known to the intelligent agriculturists of our best counties; but which excited the horror and contempt of Essex neighbours, to whom any soil beyond four to six inches was regarded as so much poison. The great object of cultivation is so to loosen and pulverise the soil, that air may penetrate to the greatest possible depth, and there assist in feeding roots of vegetable produce, which best thrive when enabled to stretch downward to a great depth. Mr. Mechi's mode of turning, stirring, pulverising, and mixing the soil on his farm—and he has tried many modes and many implements—need not be exa

riences, all that he preaches had been actively practised by eminent men in Scotland, in Norfolk, in Lincolnshire, and in Northumberiand. Mr. Hudsen, of Castle Acre. if he chose to give us the result of his experiences in making one, of the largest agricultural operations profitable under varying prices, could warn us of many failures, and encourage in many apparently new operations; but men like Mr. Hudsen have not the time or the taste for writing, and speaking, and maxing as not many apparently new operations; but men like Mr. Hudsen have not the time or the taste for writing, and speaking, and maxing as not many apparently new operations; but men like Mr. Hudsen have not the time or the taste for writing, and speaking, and maxing as not many apparently seek it out. We have, therefore prepared to stand the ridicule of each new trial, although always ready to course the sound attitue of consistent of the correlation of the constant of the constant of the correlation of the correlation of the sound articles of Mr. Mechi's agricultural faith. The above of the day was the irrigating apparatus, which he has recently adopted for applying all the manure manufactured on the farm, as well as purchased guano in a liquid shape. For this purpose, the steam-engine employed for cutting chaff and steaming food, &c., is brought into requisition. The manure of the farm is cast into a huge tank, liquided with a copious supply of water from the springs and drains, which Mr. Mechi has brought to a focus, well stirred up with a pinner worked each field to such spots as are fixed upon; when, with liquid manure, with as much ease as a gardener waters and of geraniums. Two men, with the assistance of the steam-engias, with evident good effect. Liquid-manure if the most of the steam-engias, with evident good effect. Liquid-manure if the most of the steam-engias, with evident good effect. Liquid-manure if the most of the farm is considered to the most of the most of the profit of the most of the farm is a stimulant. For green crops i

LEEDS NEW TOWN-HALL.-The Town-hall Committee of the LEEDS NEW TOWN-HALL.—The Town-hall Committee of the Leeds Town-council have received tenders for the erection of the proposed new Town-hall. Fifty tenders were sent in, four of them being for the whele of the works, and the others for separate branches. The tender of Mr. Samuel Atack, builder, of Leeds, was accepted, the sum being £41,835, including the extra cost of plate-glass windows. The design for the new hall and corporate buildings has been altered according to the suggestions of Sir Charles Barry. A meeting of the Town-council is to be held, to seal the contract, after which the works will be commenced forthwith. The new building is to be completed by the end of 1855.



INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE BURMESE ENVOY AND BRITISH COMMISSIONERS, AT PROME.

# THE BURMESE WAR.

INTELLIGENCE has been received during the past week of the Burmese Envoys having refused to sign the treaty proffered by the Governor-General of India. The final interview took place at Prome, on the 7th of May. The Burmese tried to put off giving a definite answer, and asked for a second period of thirty days for deliberation. This was refused. To induce them to give a favourable reply, the British Commissioner offered to remove the proposed frontier line still further to the southward. This concession was, however, of no avail, and the Burmese Envoys refused to sign away a single rood of the Burmese dominions on any consideration. They were then given twenty-four hours to reconsider their answer, or to quit the territory occupied by our troops; and they did so depart within ten hours. It is stated that the Burmese Envoys did not evince any anxiety to bring matters to an accommodation; and thus the negotiation was broken off.

modation; and thus the negotiation was broken off.

The previous interview between the Burmese Envoy and the British Commissioners was held at Prome on the 4th of April; and an obliging Correspondent has enabled us to illustrate the scene of negotiation. The moment chosen by our Correspondent in his Sketch is the departure of the Burmese from the place of conference. The tall Burmese figure is the present prime minister of the King of Ava; the short one is the King's nephew. The band is that of the 18th Royals; and the cavalry the Madras Artillery. The officer on the left of the Envoy is the Assistant British Commissioner.

### LOWESTOFT REGATTA.

This annual Regatta took place on Tuesday, the 12th instant, under the distinguished patronage of the Earl of Yarborough, Lord Londesborough, Lord Alfred Paget, M.P., Sir Edward S. Gooch, Bart., M.P., Sir E. H. K. Lacon, Bart., M.P., Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart., Sir F. Kelly, M.P., S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., R. Stephensen, Esq., M.P., D. Waddington, Esq., M.P., J. C. Cobbold, Esq., M.P., F. Mills, Esq., Andrew Arcedeckne, Esq., J. Goodwin, Esq., and E. L. Betts, Esq. The promoters of the Regatta this year were not only successful in obtaining this high patronage, but also in raising a large subscription, so that prizes amounting to £215 were offered for matches between yachts, yawls, river latteeners, sailing punts, and beach gigs. The Eastern Counties Company ran cheap excursion trains from all the stations along their lines of railway, and these trains conveyed thousands of people to the scene of amusement on Tuesday morning.

The piers of the harbour and the esplanade afforded every accommodation for viewing the matches, and a regatta on such a scale of magnitude was never; before attempted on the eastern coast, nor with more satisfactory results on the whole. Mr. Arcedeckne placed his schooner at the service of the Committee, and for their accommodation it was moored opposite the harbour. From that vessel all the signals were given of the starting and arrivals of the boats in each match; and soon after twelve o'clock the following yachts contended for the first prize of 100 graphs.

after twelve o'clock the following yachts contended for the first prize of 100 guineas:

Mayfly, schooner .. 96 tons S. M. Peto, Esq. .. Mosquito, cutter .. 50 tons Lord Londesborough Gossamer, cutter .. 45 tons R. Hoare, Esq. . . . .. Lowestoft gh London .. Lowestoft

The Sverige schooner, of 280 tons, was entered for this match; but, in consequence of the very light wind that was blowing, Mr. Bartlett did not consider himself justified in starting. The match, over a distance of thirty five miles, was won by the Mosquito, who beat her competitors by nearly an hour.

While the above match was going on, the yawls were started for the second prize of £30, for yawls from all parts; four to start or no race half a minute per foot allowed for difference of length. First yawl, £15 second, £10; third, £5. Eight boats started for this match, which we have engraved, being the prettiest and most interesting match of the day. The following were the winners—Beesving, Queen Victoria, Royal Victoria. While the two foregoing matches were proceeding, the smaller yachts were started at 1h. 42m. 10s., for the third prize of 30 sovereigns, for yachts over 15 and not exceeding 30 tons. Three to start or no race. This match was won by Mr. Lane's Phantom, of 25 tons. The fourth prize of £20, for yachts not exceeding 15 tons; three to start or no race; entrance fee, 10s.; was won by Mr. Wheeler's Vampire, of 15 tons. The fifth prize of £10, for River Latteen Boats, with latteen foresail and lug mizensail (weather permitting); three to start or no race; was won by Mr. Brightwen's Shannon.

The sixth prize, of £10, to be rowed for by six-oared beach gigs; open to all: four to start, or no race; first. £6: second. £3: third, £1.—Lenger of £20 and the start or no race; first. £6: second. £3: third, £1.—Lenger of £20 and the start or no race; first. £6: second. £3: third, £1.—Lenger of £3: third, £1.—Lenger of £3: third, £1.—Lenger of £3: third, £1.—Lenger of £3: third, £4.—Lenger of £3: third, £4.—Lenger of £4.

The sixth prize, of £10, to be rowed for by six-oared beach gigs; open to all; four to start, or no race: first, £6; second, £3; third, £1:—Jenny Lind, 1; Teazer, 2; Beeswing, 3.

A Punt Match and Duck-hunt concluded the Regatta.

Captain Andrews and the Committee deserve the greatest praise for

the arrangements of the day.

In the evening, all the yachtsmen and their friends, to the number of 170, sat down to dinner at the Royal Hotel; provided in excellent style by Mr. Howett, the proprietor.



LOWESTOFT REGATTA. - THE YAWL MATCH.



SCENE FROM THE GERMAN COMEDY OF "DONNA DIANA," AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

# STAMFORD RACES, 1853.

THE Stamford "Gold Cup," contested for on Wednesday, is a vase of classic design, silver gilt, the ornamentation being in the pure Rénaissance On two sides are panels, each bearing a representation of



THE STAMFORD RACE GOLD CUP.

race-horses in bold relief. The lower part of the Vase is divided into smaller panels, each having a richly-embossed mask; under the lip also is a finely-chased mask. This superb Cup is from the establishment of Mr. C. F. Hancock, of Bruton-street, and is an elegant specimen of design and working in metal.

# THE COMEDY OF "DONNA DIANA," ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

THEATRE.

We now present a scene from the German-Spanish drama performed last Monday week at the St. James's Theatre. It is one which peculiarly testifies to the elegance of the work—the quality on which, as we have already stated, it mainly relies for success. It occurs in the 4th Act, Donna Diana, the haughty Princess (Frau Stolte), indignant that all her fascinations have failed to conquer the seeming coldness of Don Casar (Herr E. Devrient)—who, though deeply in love with the proud lady, has been advised by Secretary Perin (Herr Dessoir) to tame his disdainful mistress by simulated indifference—has summoned her ladies to her garden, intending to astonish and dazzle the recreant Cavalier into submission by a display of her talent on the lute. Don Casar, wandering in the garden, and drawn towards Diana by the witchery of her music, is about to surrender at discretion, but finds himself forcibly held back by Perin, who admonishes him that the only way to gain his prize is by keeping aloof, with an aspect of perfect indifference. In the back-ground appears Florette, the waiting-woman, a character conceived in the good old school. This is one of the few good situations that occur throughout the comedy. The scene is picturesque, and, as the embellishment of a comedy, somewhat poetical in its conception. It pleases the eye, and the mind is gently stirred by the neatness of the incident, as well as by the spectacular beauty of the situation. In all respects it stands in contrast with those with which we are familiar in our "Taming of the Shrew," and therefore possesses the charm of variety.

# MENAGERIE OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY. REGENT'S PARK.

REGENT'S PARK.

The Aquavivarium, as it is proposed to call the collection of marine and fresh-water animals in the Regent's-park, maintains all its interest with the public, as well as with the Fellows. The assemblages of the latter on Sundays have not only included all the most distinguished persons in London, but have been far more numerous since the Aquavivarium has been opened than has occurred for many years past.

While the Aquavivarium has engrossed so large a share of public attention, the other novelties in the Gardens have scarcely met with the notice which they deserve, and which under less absorbing rivality they would have certainly attracted. Among these are three young American ostriches (Rhea Americana) which have been hatched at the gardens with the aid of Cantelo's machine. They are growing very rapidly, and appear to thrive as well under the artificial treatment to which they have been subjected, as if they had been produced on the Pampas. They are attended during the day by a little boy, for whom they evince the most lively attachment. The Rheas, like all the ostrich family, have characteristic peculiarities in the method of incubation, which, in their case, devolves entirely on the male. The female makes no nest, but deposits her eggs without preparation of any kind; but, probably, at no very great distance from each other. The male collects them together, rolling them up to one spot with his beak. After arranging them in a circle, either on the ground or on a very slight thickness of grass, he begins to pile round himself, as he sits, a wall of such material as he has collected for the



AMERICAN OSTRICHES HATCHED AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

rurpose within reach of his long neck, and he keeps adding to this mass for some time. When he leaves the eggs, which occur only at long intervals, he covers them slightly with some of the upper layer of the walls of the nest. The period of incubation is about thirty-five days, and the full number of young appears to be about fifteen.

Among a collection of living animals, which the Society has just received from Egypt, is a flock of Flamingoes, which we shall engrave next week.

next week.

We cannot conclude this short notice of the Society's acquisitions, without adverting to the extremely beautiful state of the flowers with which some part of the Gardens are ornamented, and which in themselves must be a most attractive source of enjoyment to thousands of the

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 24.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 25.—St. James.
TUESDAY, 26.—St. Anne. Earl of Rochester died, 1680.
WEDNESDAY, 27.—Duty on Almanacks repealed, 1834.
THURSDAY, 28.—Robespierre guillotined, 1793.
FRIDAY, 29.—French Revolution commenced, 1830.
SATURDAY, 20.—Charles X. dethroned, 1830. William Penn died, 1718-

# TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 30, 1853. Manday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday | Friday. | Saturday. 

## RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

On Saturday, the 6th of August, will be published

# GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER OF THE

# ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

CONTAINING LETTERS AND SKETCHES FROM CONSTANTINOPLE AND THE DANUBIAN PROVINCES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS AND ARTISTS.

Among other Illustrations will appear Portraits of the Emperor and the Sultan; the Passage of the Pruth by the Russian Army under Prince Gortschakoff; numerous Views on the Pruth, the Danube, and the Bosphorus; the Castles and Forts of the Dardanelles and the Black Sea; etches of Russian and Turkish Cavalry and Infantry; Views in St. Petersburg and Constantinople; Turkish Artillery; the Peasantry and People of Moldavia and Wallachia, &c. &c.

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1853.

A FEAR has been expressed in some quarters that thirty-eight years of peace have enervated the British people; that our soldiers are no longer such soldiers as those who gained the battles of Wellington; and that our sailors are no longer the hardy and unconquerable tars who immortalised the British name under Howe and Nelson. It will no doubt be a great misfortune for this country, and for the world, if war should arise at the present time, to put these timid assertions to the proof; but, should the necessity occur, the doubters will speedily discover that they have more reason to blush for themselves than for their countrymen. The proverbial "pluck" and mettle of the people of these islands have been shown in too many ways, even in the "piping times of peace," to permit any reasonable and observant Englishman to believe that the men of the present generation are not as valiant and believe that the men of the present generation are not as valiant and believe that the men of the present generation are not as valiant and determined as their forefathers. The universal execration which the mingled ambition and fanaticism of the Emperor of Russia has excited among all classes; the firm determination which has been evinced to suffer no infraction of solemn treaties, or disturb been evinced to suffer no infraction of solemn treaties, or disturbance of the balance of power in Europe;—to uphold Turkey in the right;—and to resist at any cost the fleets or armies of the aggressor; all betoken that the old spirit yet survives amongst us in its pristine vigour; and that, if needs be, we can fight as cheerfully and as successfully as we can work and colonise. In a needless or an unjust war, it may, perhaps, be doubted whether our soldiers or our sailors would be up to the old mark; but in such a war as that with which we have been threatened for the last three months. which we have been threatened for the last three months by the Emperor of Russia, British statesmen may well rely upon the unchangeable valour and patriotism of the nation. The British people are prospering in peace: they detest war as cordially as the Peace Society ever did; and would make any sacrifice, consistent with their honour and their independence, to avoid it; but, the more they abhor it while at peace, the more zealously they will fight, if driven into it, on a question affecting the national dignity or safety. No one who has watched the current of public opinion upon the Turkish question, and remarked the gratifying unanimity of all parties in the state, and of all classes and conditions of men, can have any fear that the star of our glory will pale before that of any nation with which we may be brought into conflict, or that we have been in any degree emasculated by the long peace which we have enjoyed since 1815. In that brilliant interval we have almost doubled our numbers, and quadrupled our wealth: We have changed the face of the world by our enterprise and ingenuity; and conquered difficulties quite as formidable in their way as any which affronted us in war. The powers of the world know our mettle in all these respect Those amongst them who may speculate upon our weakness, will do so in ignorance. If there be any timorous people amongst ourselves who are not quite convinced that we are as good and as brave in 1853 as we were in 1815, let them "take heart of grace" and look about them.

THE signs of the approaching termination of the Session begin to accumulate. Members, allured by the attractions of country sports or country business, are gradually pairing off; and those who remain are working more and talking less than they did before Whitsuntide and Easter. Set speeches are considered as great ruisances by the House, as they have long been felt to be by the readers of newspapers; and measures that in the

hot youth and enthusiasm of the Session were held to be of primary importance, are one after another postponed or abandoned. The same thing happens every year. The constant palaver of the first four months of the session impedes business to such an extent that the month of July usually finds both Houses in arrear with many useful if not indispensable measures. Independent members discover ere St. Swithin's Day that they have the same period, the Government itself finds it useless to attempt to proceed with any bills but those of absolute necessity. Already we can calculate the results of the Session of 1853. The new Budget, and the India Bill, are almost the only items of national Budget, and the India Bill, are almost the only items of national importance that figure in the list. Had the Session produced nothing but the first, it might well claim the merit of fruitfulness. We cannot say as much for the India Bill, which is nothing but a compromise with difficulties. It settles nothing with regard to the future Government of India, and merely stops a gap until the Legislature and the country shall have better information, or evince a stronger determination to deal decisively with the subject. If we add to these the New Hackney Carriage Act of subject. If we add to these the New Hackney Carriage Act of Mr. Fitzroy; the emancipation of newspaper supplements from fiscal burdens—a boon for which we are to be indebted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the total abolition of the Advertisement-duty—which we are to expect from the independent members of the House, aided by the acquiescence of the Government, we shall have pretty nearly exhausted the life of the ment; we shall have pretty nearly exhausted the list of the measures of the Session.

measures of the Session.

These reforms are all good in their way. We might have wished that the Hackney-carriage Act had regulated the fares of omnibuses as well as of cabs, and that the alterations in the law relative to newspapers had been broad and general enough to include all literature; but the public will be contented to take what it can get; and to hope, in the meantime, that the Session of 1854 will complete a work that has been well begun, and remedy other short comings or omissions of its predecessor. Among the measures which might have been carried, if the too numerous members for "Verbosity" had been less wordy and tedious, we must not forget to mention the very excellent bill introduced by the Government for facilitating the profitable investment of the small savings of the people by means of Savings-banks Annuities. It is with much regret we see that this measure has been postponed for another year. It is also to be this measure has been postponed for another year. It is also to be lamented that the Education Bill of Lord John Russell will incur the same doom; and that the greatest of the many great tasks which this country must perform, under the penalty of being left behind in the great march of civilisation, is bequeathed as a legacy to the uncertain future.

One word, in conclusion, upon the long-winded orations of the many mem'ers who consider the House of Commons as something no better than a monster debating club. The evil is one that annually increases; and, if not remedied by Parliament itself, will have to be remedied by the reporters. If these gentlemen will make it a rule, and inflexibly adhere to it—to report no long speeches whatever, unless delivered by a Cabinet Minister or the leaders of Opposition, the public will speedily have better newspapers, and more business-like sessions of Parliament. Let the members for "Verbosity" report their own speeches in their own local newspapers if they please; but let the London press decline to administer to their vanity.

## THE COURT.

We are sure that we only anticipate the universal feeling when we express our deep segret that the official announcement of the Royal physicians—which will be found below—unhappily confirms an impression which obtained in the highest circles, even so far back as Saturday last, to the effect that her most gracious Majesty has at length fallen under the ma'ady which, with only two present exceptions, has attacked all the members of the Queen's family within the last few days.

Her Majesty, with the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, arrived at Osborne from London on Saturday last. Her Majesty was out for a short time on Monday, but on Tuesday afternoon indisputable symptoms of measles exhibited themselves. The subsequent condition of the Sovereign is thus described by the official bulletins issued on Wednesday and Thursday:—

OSEORNE, Wednesday Morning, July 20, 9 a.m.

The Queen has an attack of measles The eruption appeared slightly yesterday aftercon, and is now well out. Her Majesty had much cough during the night, but is relieved in

JAMES CLARK, M.D.

OSEORNE, Thursday Morning, July 21, 1853, 9 a.m. The Queen has had a good night

All the symptoms of the disease are abating; and her Majesty's state is altogether very satis
JAMES CLARK, M.D.

HENRY HOLLAND, M.D.

OSBORNE, Thursday Afternoon, July 21, 1853,
The Queen continues to progress favourably in every respect.

JAMES CLARK, M.D.
HENRY HOLLAND, M.D.

THE ROYAL FAMILY AT WINDSOR.

Their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Helena and Louisa have been attacked with measles, and are passing through the malady most favourably. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, whose attack was more than usually violent, has completely recovered, and visited the Camp on Monday, attended by Mr. Gibbs. On Tuesday morning the Prince left the Castle, attended by Mr. Gibbs, for Osborne. The Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, who are ill with measles at Ruckingham Palace, are expected at the Castle as soon as their Royal Highnesses are in a condition to travel. The two youngest of the Royal children, Prince Arthur and the infant Prince Leopold, are the only members of the Royal family who have not been visted with the complaint at present.

THE GRAND-DUCHESS OF LEUCHTENBERG.

Her Imperial Highness the Grand-Duchess Marie of Russia, who arrived at Torquay a few days since, came to town on Tuesday last, and remains at the residence of the Russian Legation in Belgravia. The Grand-Duchess returns to Torquay on Saturday (this day). Her Imperial Mighness honoured the establishment of Mr. C. F. Hancock, in Bruton street, with a visit on Wednesday.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Gloucester and the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary, and the Hereditary Grand-Duke and Duches of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, on Tuesday, at her residence, Clarence-house, St. James's.

His Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Leiningen arrived at Clarence-house, St. James's, on Tuesday, from the Continent, on a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have left Sion House on a Continental tory.

cuse on a Continental tour.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry have left town

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry have left town for Wynyard Park, Stockton-on-Tees.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey gave a splendid entertainment on Monday evening to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, at the family residence in Berkeley-square.

Lady Holland's afternoon reception, at Holland House, on Wedneeday, was attended by a brilliant circle of rank and fashion.

The Countess Walewska had a soirée musicale on Tuesday night, at the residence of the French Embassy, in Grosvenor-square. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, attended by Baron Knesebeck and Lady Suffield, honoured the réunion with their presence, arriving shortly before eleven o'clock.

His Excellency the Prussian Minister and Madame Bunsen gave an elegant entertainment on Monday evening, at Prussia house, to the Count and Countess Perponcher and a distinguished party, invited to meet the late First Secretary of the Legation, and the newly-wedded bride (née Countess de Maltzahn and sister of the Viscountess Melbourne).

Marriage in High Life.—A very gay and brilliant assemblage of the aristocracy attended at St. George's Church on Wednesday, to witness the celebration of the marriage of the Lady Emily de Burgh, second daughter of the Marquis of Clanricarde, with Viscount Dungarvan, grandson and heir-apparent to the Earl of Cork and Orrery. Lady Clanricarde celebrated the event by a breakfast at the family manson on Carlton-house-terrace, at which a select circle of relatives were present. Early in the afternoon the bride and bridegroom left town for Balmarshe Court. The bride is grand-daughter of the celebrated George Canning.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JULY 21

| Month        | Corrected<br>Reading of<br>Barometer<br>at 9 A.M. | Thermometer.        |                    | Mean                            | Departure                               |            | Degree               |                          |                       |
|--------------|---|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---|------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| and<br>Day.  |   | Highest<br>Reading. | Lowest<br>Reading. | Tempe-<br>rature of<br>the Day. | of<br>Tempera-<br>ture from<br>Average. |            | of<br>Humi-<br>dity. | Direction<br>of<br>Wind. | Rain<br>in<br>Inches. |
| July 15      | Inches.<br>29.362                                 | 66.1                | 52.9               | 56.0                            |   | 6.1        | 90                   | s.w.                     | Inches.               |
| " 16<br>" 17 | 29.573<br>29.822                                  | 63·0<br>74·4        | 51.7               | 56.0                            | -                                       | 61         | 85<br>80             | S.S.W.<br>S.W.           | 0.18                  |
| " 18<br>" 19 | 29.868  | 70.1                | 51.1               | 56.6                            | -                                       | 5·4<br>1·5 | 87                   | S.W.<br>W.N.W.           | 0.18                  |
| " 20<br>" 21 | 29.961<br>29.713                                  | 70.0                | 51·2<br>55·7       | 58.6                            |   | 3.3        | 83                   | W.S.W.                   | 0.01                  |

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

Note—The sign—denotes below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 190.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29.44 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.65 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 16th; decreased to 29.64 inches by 3h. p. m. on the same day; increased to 29.95 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 18th; decreased to 29.87 inches by 3h. p.m. on the same day; increased to 30.04 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 20th; and decreased to 29.87 inches by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week, at the height of 82 feet, was 29.741 inches. The mean daily temperature of the 14th was 56.30°, and is the lowest mean daily temperature of the 14th was 56.30°, and is the lowest since the year 1845, when it was 55.00°; the mean temperature of the 15th was 56.00°, and is the lowest since the year 1845, when it was 55.00°; the mean temperature of the 18th was 56.60°, and is the lowest since the year 1817, when it was 55.00°. During the period from the 10th to the 21st, the mean daily temperatures were below their averages on every day except the 12th, when it was sightly above the mean defect, being 2.80 daily. The mean temperature of the week was 58.30°, being 3.70° below the average of the corresponding week during thirty-eight years. The highest reading of the thermometer was 74.20 (on the 17th); the lowest 51.10° (on the 18th); their difference, 23.30°, shows the range of temperature in the week. The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 15.60°. Rain fell during the week to the depth of rather more than seven-tenths of an inch. Lewisham, July 22nd, 1853.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending July 16 the

Lewisham, July 22nd, 1853.

James Glaisher.

Health of London.—During the week ending July 16 the births of 1367 children were registered in the metropolitan districts: of these 716 were beys, and 651 were girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years the average number was 1289. During the week, 904 deaths were recorded: in the preceding week they were 925: within the last six weeks the weekly number has been reduced by 100. In the ten corresponding years—1843-52—the average number was 1004; which, corrected for increase of population, becomes 1104. The actual mortality is thus shown to be less than the estimate by 200. To zymotic diseases 225 deaths are referred (their average is 306): of these 2 are due to small-pox (its average is 16); 37 to hooping cough (its average is 26); 54 to diarrhea (its average is 16); 37 to hopping cough (its average is 326); and 3 to cholera (its average being 74); but this average is swelled by the number of deaths from this disease in the corresponding week of the year 1849. To dropsy, cancer, &c., 42 (their average is 44) To tubercular diseases, 209 (their average is 194): of these, 133 are due to consumption. To diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses, 91 (their average is 199): of these, 12 are due to apoplexy, 8 to paralysis, and 46 to convulsions. To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 31 (their average is 32). To diseases of the eart and blood-vessels, 31 (their average is 32). To diseases of the eart and blood-vessels, 31 (their average is 32). To diseases of the terage is 67). To violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 22 deaths are referred (their average being 26).

BROMPTON HOSPITAL.—The Committee of the Hospital for Brompton Hospital.—The Committee of the Hospital for Consumption, at Brompion, are proceeding with the new wing of the institution with the least possible delay. The first half of the building, which has hitherto been opened for the reception of patients, affords room for ninety beds—a number which will be increased to 230—by the completion of the original design. The fund for commencing the second moiety of the hospital, it may be remembered, was started by Mdlle. Jenny Lind, by the first of that splendid series of concerts which connected her name with the various charitable institutions of the country. In further aid of the same benevolent cause, Mrs. Warner, of Grosvenorplace, gave a concert on Friday, 15th inst. Gardoni, F. Lablache, Viardoc Garcia, Clara Novello, Arthur Napoleon, and a host of others assisted; and the benevolent intentions of Mrs. Warner, were fully realized. The guests presented a brilliant array of rank and fashion.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR GENTLEWOMEN DURING ILINESS—A

ESTABLISHMENT FOR GENTLEWOMEN DURING ILLNESS.—A meeting of ladies and gentlemen interested in the success of this institution was held on Wednesday in Upper Harley street—the Bishop of London in the chair—who stated the objects of the society in affording an asylum for sick ladies, where they might receive all the benefits of the biealing art, administered by skilful and charitable men. Resolutions were passed to carry out the views of the meeting, and also those spiritual consolutions which were not less important than medicine itself.

THE WELLINGTON CAR.—The Lord Chamberlain has given directions that the funeral car of the late Duke of Wellington, now in a temporary building in the court-yard of Marlborough House, be exhibited to the public, under the following regulations:—On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, free. On Tuesdays and Saturdays, by tickets, from the office of Messrs. Banting, in St. James's street. On Fridays, the doors to be closed. The first day of admission will be Monday next, the 25th inst.; and until the 1st of October next, the hours of admission will be from eleven to six o'clock.

NEW CENTRAL RAILWAY TERMINUS .- Mr. Henderson (of the frm of Fox, Henderson, and Co.) has had printed for private circulation, the description of a novel project for a "central terminus railway station" in London. The plan is to raise the proposed structure over a suitable portion of the Thames, on the principles of a viaduct, following as nearly as possible the course of the river, and occupying, more or less, as an ultimate complete scheme, the distance from Westminster bridge to London-bridge.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS .- A bill to further amend the METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—A bill to lutriner amend the Act for regulating the construction and use of buildings in the metropolis and its neighbourhood has been printed. It contains only one clause, which explains the Metropolitan Building Act, with respect to the use of apparatus free from danger of fire for the purpose of ventilation; and further allows the use of the ventilating apparatus for which letters patent were granted to Mr. Donald Grant. The use of this apparatus, it was considered, was prohibited by the act in question.

CROWN SUITS IN THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—The Attorney-General has given notice of a motion for leave to bring in a bill for the amendment of the procedure and practice in Crown suits in the Court of Exchequer, and for the payment of costs in proceedings instituted on behalf of the Crown.

The Post-Office.—According to a Parliamentary return the net revenue of the establishment in the year ended the 5th January was £1,090,419 13s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. The charges of management were £1,327,562 18s. 10\frac{1}{2}d., and the payment for the conveyance of mails by railway was £329,963 14s. 4d., including the work of the last and previous years.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.—The Vimiera has been engaged by the Government to take out the Australian mails, and will leave Plymouth on the 5th August. The steam-ship Sydney is also announced to leave London on the same day. The sailing of the next African mail steamer has been postponed from the 23rd to the 30th.

THE MILITIA ESTIMATES.—By the report from the select committee appointed to prepare militia estimates for the year ending 31st March, 1854, we find that the numbers proposed are 91,812; in which are included 86,000 for England and Wales, 2538 permanent staff for Great Britain and Ireland, and 1884 out-pensioners; and the amount required is £478,740. The numbers for the current year are 56,746 officers and men, and the charge is £386,715.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—Mr. Adderley and Sir John Pakington have a bill in the House of Commons for the better care and reformation of juvenile offenders. Reformatory schools may be established and convicted children sent to them, and detained until sureties are found for them. The Treasury may grant a sum not exceeding £10,000 for the purpose or aid of a reformatory school.

IMPUDENT SYSTEM OF FRAUD.-Within the last few days it IMPUDENT SYSTEM OF FRAUD,—Within the last few days it has come to the knowledge of the trustees of Islington parish, that for some time past a most deliberate system of fraud has been practised upon the rate-payers of this parish by persons going round and collecting the parish and other rates. On Saturday last the guardians of this parish had bills extensively placarded about cautioning the rate-payers not to pay without a printed receipt, agreeing in form and particulars with the one left upon application for the tax.

Fires.-On Saturday last a most extensive fire took place on FIRES.—On Saturday last a most extensive life took place on the premises of Mr. C. Aster, a large timber merchant, in Lower Northstreet, Knightsbridge, which did much damage to the neighbouring houses, besides totally destroying his own workshops.—On Wednesday morning, at five o'clock, a second conflagration took place at 44, 45, 47, Princes-street, Soho, the premises belonging to Cartell and Brown. wholesale confectioners. Much damage was in this case also sustained by the neighbourhood of Rupert-street, &c.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary were among the company attracted to the fashionable promenade in Kensington-gardens on Sunday afternoon, by the unexpected fineness of the weather. This delightful place, which, in consequence of the continued rains lately, presents an unusually fresh and verdant appearance, was thronged with the most respectable company on Sunday. KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of

and vergant appearance, was allowed with the most respectable company on Sunday.

The New Governor of Jamaica.—On Wednesday evening an entertainment was given, in the Thatched-house Tavern, to Mr. Barkly, the newly-appointed Governor of Jamaica, by gentlemen connected with the commerce of the island. The chair was occupied by Mr. Thomas Hankey, jun. The Duke of Newcastle, as Chief Secretary of the Colonies, honoured the banquet with his presence. Among those present were Viscount St. Vincent, Mr. T. A. Hankay, Mr. Cave, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Beckford, the Hon. F. Ellis, Sir J. Rowe, Chief Justice of the Island; the Hon. Mr. Porteous, Mr. Keate, Governor of Grenada; besides a number of other influential gentlemen. Mr. Barkly, prior to his departure for Jamaica, will receive the honour of knighthood, with the decoration of a Civil Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. We understand that the merchants of the city of London connected with the colony of British Guiana are about to present an address, which they have unanimously rigned, to Mr. Barkly, expressive of their approbation of his administration; and their regret at his retirement from an office which he has filled with so much discretion and usefulness.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.—The Hon. Julian Fane has been

which he has filled with so much discretion and usefulness.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.—The Hon. Julian Fane has been appointed first paid Attaché to her Majesty's mission at Vienna, in the room of Mr. Frederick Hamilton, appointed Secretary of Legation at Stuttgardt. Mr. Fletcher Norton, unpaid Attaché at Naples, has been appointed second paid Attaché at Vienna. The Hon. Edward Vesey Bligh has been appointed second paid Attaché at Berlin. Mr. William Brodie has been appointed unpaid Attaché at Stockholm. Mr. Augustus Griffiths has been appointed Assistant Colonial Surveyor at Sierra Leone.

Mansion-House.—The Lord Mayor has issued invitations for a dinner on Saturday (this day) to her Majesty's Ministers and a distinguished party of the nobility, members of the House of Commons, and other gentlemen and their ladies; and his Lordship will gives a civic grand entertainment on the 2nd of August next.

City Military Banquet.—The Commissioners of Lieutenapov

grand entertainment on the 2nd of August next.

CITY MILITARY BANQUET.—The Commissioners of Lieutenancy of the City of London, who occupy the position of Lords-Lieutenants of counties, gave a most splendid banquet at the Albion Tavern, on Friday evening last, to the officers of the Royal London Militia, at which Colonel Angerstein, the inspecting officer, was present. The officers, as well as the commissioners, appeared in their full-dress uniforms. The usual loyal and complimentary toasts were given and responded to, and a very pleasant evening was spent by all present.

Lycony, Tay.—The nymber of appeared to the transaction of the control of

INCOME-TAX.—The number of appeals made by tenant-farmers in England, Wales, and Scotland, and the amount of abatements allowed by the commissioners of the Income-tax in every district, have just been published in a parliamentary paper. The total number of appeals was 1200; out of these 756 were allowed, giving a relief of £3419 5s. 7\fmathbf{d}.

### PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO HULL.—Nothing is yet known as to the time when her Majesty will be pleased to visit Hull, but preparations for her reception are going on with great activity. Workmen are busily engaged erecting a substantial framework for an awning over the Corporation Pier, where commodious seats are to be provided and let for the accommodation of ladies, and those who may be desirous of obtaining a near view of her Majesty, in the event of her coming by way of New Holland.

WEST CORNWALL ELECTION. - The freeholders of this division of the county assembled on Tuesday at the Guildhall, Turo; and, on the nomination of J. Davis Gilbert, Esq., seconded by William M. Tweedy, Esq., Michael Williams, Esq. of Trewince, was unanimously elected to represent this division in Parliament.

NORTH DERBYSHIRE ELECTION.—Late on Tuesday night Mr-Evans, satisfied with the result of the first day's polling, retired from the contest. Mr. Thornhill, therefore, is duly elected.

contest. Mr. Thornhill, therefore, is duly elected.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The hay-crops, although abundant, are unpromising for the interests of the growers. Along the whole distance from London to the western extremity of Hertfordshire, and through the south-western part of Buckinghamshire, the floods in the lower lands have placed the crops under water; and be the weather ever so fine, the quality of the hay must be seriously damaged. Wheat, through the same district, looks uncommonly well; we have seen heavier crops, but rarely more healthy-looking ones. Notwithstanding the heavy rains, there is very little beaten down; in fact, not only are the ears good, but the straw is strong. In the county of Herts the bearded, or Polish wheat, shows best. The barley (not grown in these districts largely) shows every appearance of an average harvest; they are all in full ear, and, like the wheat, keep well up their perpendicular, Oats are unquestionably an extraordinary crop. There are a few fields—one particularly near Rickmansworth—that are worth going to see. Their uniformity of growth, and the quantity of ears on each stem, give premise of an abundant crop. Turnips are healthy, and in many instances an inch and a half high, and come up so abundantly that they will require great thinning. Mangel-wurzel and beet-root (not much cultivated in this district) are exceedingly healthy and abundant; in fact, there is every prospect, under God's will as to weather, of a good and abundant harvest.

The Floods NEAR London.—The most disastrous news has

The Floods near London.—The most disastrous news has been received from nearly every town in the neighbourhood of London of the effects of the heavy rain that has recently fallen. Along the South-Western Railway very little is to be seen in the low lands beyond immense sheets of water, and thousands of hay-cocks floating on the surface. At Guildford, Chertsey, Woking, and Battersea, the water is several feet deep, and much damage has been done to the crops as well as the hay. On the Eastern Counties line immense injury has been caused to the sheep and lambs, and some of the crops have been destroyed. In Kent there has been a destruction of many thousand pounds worth of property.

BIRMINGHAM, July 16.—The quarterly meetings of the iron-masters of South Staffordshire, Shropshire, and East Worcestershire, terminated at Dudley last night; and, whatever misgivings might have been entertained ten days ago with respect to the maintenance of prices, they have been completely removed by the firmness of the iron market throughout the proceedings of the week. The demand continues to be extremely good, and the prospects of the trade, so far as the manufacturing department is concerned, are highly flattering.

A WOMAN WALKING AGAINST TIME.—An American female,

A WOMAN WALKING AGAINST TIME, -An American female, A Woman Walking against Time.—An American female, Miss Kate Irvine, has commenced the arduous task of walking 800 miles in as many consecutive hours, for a wager of £500. The feat was begun at the Barrack Tavern-gardens, Sheffield, on Wednesday week. The lady is about thirty years of age, and of rather preposessing appearance. She wears the Bloomer costume—a straw hat, a jacket of thin black material, a light vest with bright buttons, a tunic silk skirt, and light boots. She started for the first mile at six o'clock in the evening. The average time of each mile up to Thursday evening varied from 12½ up to 13 minutes, which, for a woman, is very singular.

Exercise — A hill begring the names of Mr. Cobbett, Mr.

which, for a woman, is very singular.

Factories.—A bill, bearing the names of Mr. Cobbett, Mr. Feilden, and Lord J. Manners, has been printed, to limit the hours of labour of women, young persons, and children in the factories of the United Kingdom, and to provide for a more perfect inspection of the said factories. By this bill, from the 1st January no protected person is to be employed in any factory between half-past five e'clock in the afternoon and six o'clock in the morning, or between two o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday and six o'clock on Monday morning following. The Inspectors of Factories have, in their reports, shown how the law had been evaded. There are six provisions in the bill.

LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK .- On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held, when a report was presented, showing the net profits of the half-year to be £31,540; out of which a dividend was declared at the rate of eight percent per annum, leaving £7540 to be carried forward to the credit of profit and loss. The reserve fund is fixed at £180,000, it now amounting to £148,812.

THE CHOLERA.-We learn from St. Petersburg, of the 9th THE CHOLERA.—We learn from St. Fetersburg, of the 9th inst., that cholera had increased in intensity. There were on that day 104 new cases. Letters from Copenhagen, of the 12th, state that the cholera was at that time increasing in intensity. A letter from Kalmar, in the island of Gothland (Sweden), states that this terrible disease had broken out there with great virulence. Many of the persons attacked died in less than two hours.

RUSSIAN FLEET IN THE BALTIC .- Russia is beginning to show herself in the Baltic, as is usual at this season. A fleet, consisting of nine ships of the line, besides frigates and corvettes, has just appeared off the island of Gotland. This is the division with the white flag; that with the red flag is lying off Cronstatt; while the division with the blue flag and the war steamers are at Cronstadt.

the blue flag and the war steamers are at Cronstadt.

VESSELS UNDER QUARANTINE.—THE YELLOW FEVER.—The Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council have ordered that when any vessel, at any port or place in the United Kingdom, shall be placed under quarantine on account of yellow fever, all passengers on board of such vessel who shall make a declaration that they have had an attack of that disease at some former period, and shall satisfy the officers of health visiting such vessel that the fever from which they have suffered was the yellow fever, shall thereupon be permitted to land, notwithstanding that such vessel is placed under quarantine on account of that disease.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS .- FRIDAY, JULY 15.

The Earl of Ellenborough moved for certain returns connected with India, in order to avail himself of the opportunity of pointing out what he believed to be the demerits of the Government of India Bill, relating chiefly to the power proposed to be given to the Crown, and to condemn the contemplated increase of the Indian army. He also criticised the

and conduct of the Burmese War.
Earl of Shaffesbury moved the second reading of his Polling ABERDEEN, without disputing the wisdom of the measure, hoped that it would not be pressed forward at this period of the session. Lord Shaftesbury accordingly withdrew the bill.

The Juvenile Mendicancy Bill was read a third time.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.-FRIDAY, JULY 15.

At the morning sitting, the Merchant Shipping Bill was discussed in committee, and was gone through. At the evening sitting, Lord J. Russell, in answer to Sir G. Grey, said that it was his intention, next session, to introduce a measure on the subject of the oaths taken by members of Parliament. He was not prepared to say whether the proposed enactment would be a separate one, or part of the measure for amending the representation. It would, however, not apply especially to the case of Jews, but be a general provision, calculated to do away with existing absurdities.

Mr. W. Milles, as chairman of the Clare Election Committee, asked whether the Government intended to proceed against the Rey. John

Mr. W. MILES, as chairman of the Clare Election Committee, asked whether the Government intended to proceed against the Rev. John Burke and the Rev. Michael Clune, Roman Catholic priests, implicated in the riot at the Six-mile-bridge? Lord Palmerston, deprecating the revival of this discussion, said that the Government had intended to institute proceedings against the rev. gentlemen, but that the law officers of the Crown apprehended a difficulty in obtaining a conviction. There was, therefore, no intention to take any proceedings, netwithstanding that he, and the Government generally, entertained sentiments condemnatory of the conduct of the gentlemen in question.

The consideration of the Government of India Bill was resumed in

The consideration of the Government of India Bill was resumed in committee, commencing with the 10th clause. Several amendments, proposed by Lord Jocelyn, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Hume, were rejected upon a division. When the 14th clause was agreed to, the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

### HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

A conversation upon the Eastern question was commenced by the Earl of Malmebury, who expressed his impatience for the publication by the Government of their answers to the Russian circular notes. The Earl of Clarendon said the papers connected with this subject would be laid upon the table of the House in a few days, whatever might be the result of the negotiations now going on.

The Transportation Bill passed through committee.

The Earl of Albemarle, in presenting petitions from India, complaining of the sait monopoly, enlarged upon Indian grievances.

The Earl of Donoughmore called attention to the present condition of the system of national education in Ireland; moving, at the same time, for a copy of the resolution lately adopted by the Board of National Education, excluding the use of certain books of Archbishop Whately's from the schools under their management; and asked whether, in consequence of that resolution, any and what members had resigned their seats at the board? The Earl of Aberdeen denied that any member had hitherto resigned his position and defended the national 'system, which he maintained to have worked well. He considered that an erroneous construction had been placed upon the resolution, which excluded only one book—the "Evidences of Christianity," and had not caused any change at the board. Lords Monteagle, Derby, and Harroway took part in a debate upon the subject, which resulted in the papers being ordered to be laid on the table.

The Public-houses (Scotland) Bill passed through committee.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS,-MONDAY.

Mr. Bright moved for a select committee to inquire into the allegations contained in the petitions of certain electors and inhabitants of the city of Peterborough, presented on the 1st of July, complaining of the interference of Earl Fitzwilliam, as peer of the realm, at the election in December last, and at previous elections. Mr. Bright read extracts from the petition, in order to show the extent to which the Fitzwilliam influence, by means of the Fitzwilliam property, had been maintained in the city. So paramount and crushing was that influence, that the electors would be content to allow Earl Fitzwilliam to return one representative, if they were permitted to return the other. Mr. Fitzwilliam seconded the motion, believing inquiry to be necessary for the vindication of Lord Fitzwilliam's character. The motion was agreed to, after some further discussion. to, after some further discus

THE SUCCESSION-DUTY.

On the motion that the bill be read a third time, Mr. Liddell, the new member for Liverpool, opposed the bill. He complained of the inequality of the tax. Some property might pay four or five times in the course of twenty years, while other property might escape for fifty or sixty years. He mentioned a baronetcy in which four successors to the property and title had died in a short time, recited statistical illustrations in proof of the hardships and inequality of which he complained, and spoke of the burdens already imposed upon land as an additional argument against the tax. On the motion "that the bill do pass," a proviso to the second clause was moved by Mr. Spooner, which was negatived, after a discussion, by 138 to 100. An animated, but not interesting discussion next took place upon a motion by Mr. Malins, to omit the clause relating to the Timber-duty. The result was the rejection of the amendment by 112 to 77. Sir J. Pakington moved another amendment, to insert certain words, neutralising the expost facto application of the tax. The amendment was rejected, on a division, by 134 to 93. Mr. Malins moved snother amendment, to protect title-deeds from being called for; which was rejected, on a division, by 146 to 110. A final division then took place upon the main question; and, at a quarter to eleven, it was decided, by 176 to 134, "that the bill do pass." The result was received with loud cheering from the Ministerial side.

# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

The House went into committee on this bill. Mr. Hume moved an amendment on the 22nd clause, to allow two native gentlemen to be included in the Legislative Council. Sir C. Wood was of opinion that instead of making the introduction of natives compulsory, the system which had been commenced of giving them increased power, should be left gradually to develop, as the natives themselves advanced in capacity. Lord STANLEY wished to elevate the natives, but did not consider that the amendment prescribed the best mode of accomplishing the object. Lord JOCELYN agreed with Lord Stanley. Mr. BLACKETT gave his support to the amendment; which was opposed by Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, as perilous to the stability of our Indian empire, and by Mr. MANGLES, because he conceived the natives to be unfit for legislative duties. Mr. D. SEYMOUR condemned the course pursued by the Government as calculated to alienate the natives from the Government. After some further discussion, the House divided, and the amendment was lost by 168 to 39. The clause was then agreed to, and the Chairman reported progress. and the Chairman reported progress.

Mr. Alcock moved that the third reading of the Assistant-Judge

Mr. Alcock moved that the third reading of the Assistant-Judge (Middlesex Sessions) Bill be postponed for three months. Sir D. L. Evans supported the amendment, and related various anecdotes of the "eccentricities" of the present Assistant-Judge. On a division, the bill was thrown out by 53 to 42.

Lord Palmerston obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorise the closing of burial-grounds in towns. The House adjourned at twenty minutes to two oclock.

minutes to two o'clock.

# HOUSE OF LORDS .- TUESDAY.

The Bankruptcy (Scotland) Bill, and the Land Reserves Bill, passed

The General Board of Health (No. 3) Bill and the Coinage Offences Bill were read a second time, and the Metropolitan Buildings Act Further Amendment Bill a third time. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, after a prefatory statement of some ngth, introduced a bill in relation to the law between landlord and

The Succession-duty Bill was read a first time.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House held a morning sitting, in which the LORD ADVOCATE moved the second reading of the Edinburgh and Canongate Annuity Tax Abolition Bill. He explained that it was intended to do away with an impost of six per cent, levied upon the Edinburgh householders for the support of ministers of the Church of Seotland in that city

These, to the number of eighteen, received salaries of £600, and it was proposed to reduce their number to fifteen, and their salaries to £500, and to raise the same in part by a municipal tax of three per cent; and the balance was to be taken out of the Consolidated Fund, which, however, was to be ultimately reimbursed by the falling in of the deaneries. The measure, he stated, was calculated to do away with what had long been a rankling cause of irritation. Mr. J. B. SMITH contended that the church which these annuities endowed was no longer the church of the people; and he moved the second reading that day three months. Mr. Hadfield seconded the amendment. Mr. Macaulay supported the measure; chiefly upon considerations of the unpopularity of the impost as it at present existed, and of the outrages to which it had given rise; and he implored the House not to reject a bill calculated to promote peace in Scotland, and the welfare of the establishment in that country. Colonel Blair, Mr. Ronverte, Mr. Magnegar, Mr. E. Flige, Mr. Mighl Sine Blair, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Macgregor, Mr. E. Ellice, Mr. Miall, Sir A. Campbell, Mr. Cowan, and Mr. F. Scott contributed to a further discussion. The latter gentleman was still on his legs when the Speaker left the chair at four o'clock.—At six o'clock the House re-assembled, and was immediately counted or: was immediately counted out.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Sir J. Pakington, in moving the second reading of the Vaccination Extension Bill (which had been sent from the House of Lords), stated its object, which was to render vaccination compulsory, under pecuniary penalties, and showed the unsatisfactory results of the voluntary system. The mortality from small-pox was greater in England than in almost any other country in Europe. Lord Palmerston expressed his approval of the bill, which was read a second time.

# THE ATTORNETS' CERTIFICATE-DUTY AND THE ADVERTISEMENT

On the order for the second reading of the Attorneys and Solicitors' Certificate-duty (No. 2) Bill, Lord R. GROSVENOR said that if the Chancellor of the Exchequer would say that the present duty was retained merely for revenue purposes this year, and would promise totake the tax into consideration next year, he was willing to forego a division.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not give a pledge that in any future year he would propose the repeal of this duty, since there were many claims for relief from taxation, some of which were far more imperative. With respect to the state of the revenue on the 18th of April, he had calculated the surplus of the year at £495,000. Looking at the existing circumstances of the country and to the prospects of the harvest, if he were to frame a new estimate for the year 1853-4, he could not make a more favourable one. After allowing for the ascertained gains and losses, and the probable charges upon this surplus, the amount would be reduced to less than £150,000. Two demands were then made—one for the repeal of the Advertisement duty, amounting to £80,000; and another for the abolition of the Certificate-duty, producing an equal amount; and if both duties were repealed, the financial operations of the year would have to be carried on, not with a surplus, but with a deficiency. The Government thought the most prudent course was to repeal neither duty; but if compelled to choose between the two, and if the House should press the repeal of the Advertisement-duty, he had no hesitation in saying that he should prefer that alternative. He therefore declined to give any pledge on the subject of the Certificate-duty. Colonel Sistmonry, Mr Ewart, and Mr. Maguire addressed the-House; and, upon a division, the second reading of the bill was negatived by 186 against 102; so the bill is lost. The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer could not give a pledge that in any

tived by 186 against 102; so the bill is lost.

### INSPECTION OF CONVENTS.

On the next order, for resuming the debate on the second reading of the Recovery of Personal Liberty Bill, adjourned on the 22nd of June, the Speaker explained the state of the question before the House, namely, that the second reading of the bill having been negatived, the question was, whether the House would adopt the amendment proposed by Mr. Phinn, in favour of referring the subject to a Select Committee. A debate ensued, in which Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Drummond, and Sir J. Tyrell argued that inmates of convents required protection; and Mr. J. Ball, Mr. E. Ball, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Roche, and Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald contended that no cause had been shown for inquiry.

On the motion of Lord Palmerston, the debate was adjourned (at the instance of Mr. Newdegate) until the 10th of August.

## HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY.

The Parish Vestries (No. 2) Bill, the Spitalfields to Shoreditch Improvement Bill, and the Entails (Scotland) Bill, were severally read as econd time

The Land Revenues Bill was reported, with amendments.

The Coinage Offences (Colonies) Bill passed through committee.

The Transportation Bill, the Copyholds Bill, the Battersea-park Bill, and the Westminster-bridge Bill were severally read a third time and

and the Westminster-bridge Bill were severally read a third time and passed.

The Colonial Church Regulation Bill went into committee, after a brief statement from the Archbishop of Canterbury, that the bill was rather permissive than legislative. Its main object was to empower the ecclesiastical authorities in the colonies to summon a couvention (in which the laymen shall appear by representation), to form such rules and regulations for the conduct of the church as might be deemed necessary. A discussion then took place, in the course of which Lord Monteagle, the Earl of Harrowsky, and the Earl of Derrby raised some objections as to the danger of those assemblies raising questions involving matters of faith and the supremacy of the Crown.

The bill ultimately passed through committee.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House sat at twelve o'clock.

The Chancellor of the Exchequen withdrew the Saving Banks Bill for the present session, with a view to its re-introduction in the session of 1854. In giving security for deposits, he said that the Government would require ample control over those establishments. The reserved clauses of the Landlord and Tenant Bill (Ireland) were agreed to in committee.

The Tenants Compensation (Ireland) Bill made come processes.

The Tenants Compensation (Ireland) Bill made some progress.

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RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

In the evening sitting, Mr. Latard gave notice of his intention, on the following day (Friday) to put a question to her Majesty's Government as to the state of the pending negotiations between this country and Russia, and also for the production of papers connected with the same. In reply to Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord J. Russell said, that although the defective state of the Danube was partially owing to the neglect of proper precautions by the Russian Government; yet its present obstruction had, in a great degree, arisen from natural causes, and principally from an inundation, owing to excessive rain, which was now subsiding. The correspondence which had taken place on the subject would be looked into, and if there was any portion of it of a nature fit for general inspection, it would be furnished to the House.

Mr. Bright called attention to the case of a cab-driver, as reported in the daily papers, who had been fined 40s. at the Bow-street Policeoffice, and committed to prison in default, because he had not 5s. to deposit for the measurement of a disputed distance. Although such things might happen in Turkey or Russia, he did not think that they ought to happen in this country. He wished to know whether the Home

things might happen in Turkey or Russia, he did not think that they cught to happen in this country. He wished to know whether the Home Secretary could afford any information on the subject. Lord PALMERston said he would certainly make inquiry into the matter. In the meantime he entreated the House to suspend its opinion.

Mr. Bright moved that the General Committee of Elections should be

instructed to select a chairman, and six other members to be the Select Committee on the petition from the city of Peterborough, upon the subject of the alleged interference of Earl Fitzwilliam, at the last election for that place. Lord H. Vane opposed the motion, upon the ground that the pending petition against the sitting member for Peterborough ought first to be decided.

Lord J. Russell supported the motion, which, after some discussion, was agreed to

was agreed to.

# THE INDIA BILL.

The House then went into committee upon the India Bill, resuming the consideration of the clauses from the 23rd. Clauses up to 31 having been agreed to, the House resumed. The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

# ADVERTISEMENT-DUTY.

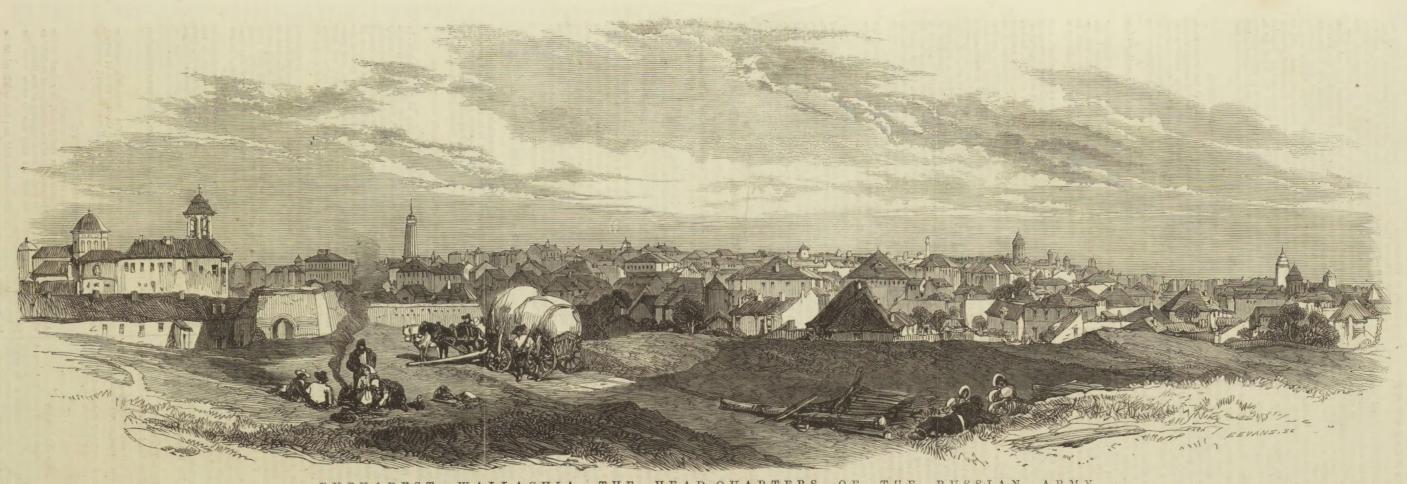
On consideration of the Stamp-duties Bill as amended,

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer stated that, in regard to the Advertisement duty, it was the intention of the Government to defer to what they considered to be the wish of a real majority of the House.

Mr. BRIGHT then asked whether the duty was to cease upon the passing of the resolution.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said no; but a bill might be

be brought in and become law in the course of next week.



### BUCHAREST, WALLACHIA.

THE Russian army of occupation in the Danubian Principalities having fixed its head-quarters at Bucharest, the capital of Wallachia, we present our readers with a Sketch of that city. Bucharest contains nearly 70,000 inhabitants: it covers an immense area, owing to the number of gardens with which it is interspersed. Seen from the summit of the Metropolitan Church of Bucharest, the city, with its many-coloured roofs, its lofty towers rising from more than sixty churches, and its verdant trees and glades mingling with the mass of buildings, presents a most picturesque appearance. The Metropolitan Church stands upon a hill commanding the city. Like all the other churches of Bucharest, it is surthe other churches of Bucharest, it is sur-rounded by spacious cloisters, the entrance to which is by two solid gateways, surmounted by towers, which formerly enabled them to carry on a protracted defence. In a building forming part of the cloisters of the Metro-politan Church stands the Hall of Assembly, is which the deliberations of the Borands were in which the deliberations of the Boyards were held up to the arrival of the Russian army of occupation. The Metropolitan is the constitutional President of the Assembly, which consists of forty-three members. A few of the older Boyards take their seats in the ample older Boyards take their seats in the ample and majestic costume, worn by them under the Turkish rule; they still retain their beards, and voluminous kalpaks. The military chiefs of Wallachia take part in the deliberations, dressed in their uniforms, and wearing their swords. Bucharest no longer possesses a palace for the Wallachian Princes. A west palace formerly occupied by the vast palace, formerly occupied by the Hospodars, was burnt down in 1812. The city contains luxurious baths, upon the Turkish model; a theatre, in which opera and comedy are performed; a museum devoted and comedy are performed; a museum deveted to natural history, and a public library. The streets, tortuous and of unequal width, are irregularly built and ill paved. The houses are, many of them, little better than barns of rotten timber. Edifices of a more pretending character are to be found; but the

BUCHAREST, WALLACHIA, THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.



finest houses in Bucharest are wofully dilapi-dated in their exterior, notwithstanding their luxurious display of flowery ornament. An immense number of Jews inhabit Bucharest, who will, no doubt, make a rich harvest out of

the Russian army of occupation.

The Hospodars of Wallachia used to be elected for life: they were chosen among the Boyards of the first class. By the convention concluded between the Porte and Russis, May 1, 1849, the Hospodars were only elected for seven years. The present Hospodar of Wallachia, Barbo Demitri Stirbey, was nomi-nated on the 16th of June, 1849. The Prince Constantine Ghika is President of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice. A British Consul General, who also fulfils the office of political agent, Mr. R. G. Colquhoun, resides at Buc-harest. The population of Wallachia is about two millions and a quarter. The religion of the Greek Church is professed by the inhabitants of both Principalities.

#### KERTCH.

KERTCH, a thriving port in the Crimea, on the straits of Yenikale, contains from 5000 to 6000 inhabitants. It exports large quantities of salt, wheat, salt-fish, and caviare. In its neighbourhood are the extensive ruins of the ancient town of Panticapeum, once the residence of Mithridates. The favourable position of the strait, uniting the Sea of Azoff with the Black Sea, attracts a numerous concourse of vessels to the roads of Kertch. The prosperity of Kertch has also been increased by the construction of a custom-house and a lazaretto on a large scale. In 1833 Kertch was declared the quarantine fort for Taganrog, and all ships visiting its shores were obliged to anchor under the walls of its lazaretto. From this time the Sea of Azoff was closed to all ships except mere coasters, and Kertch became the depôt and port of this sea, as well as of the northern part of the Black Sea. If the reader will turn to the map which we published last week (p. 32) he will perceive at a glance the admirable commercial situation of Kertch.



PART OF DRESDEN, FROM THE RIGHT BANK OF THE ELBE.

# RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

RANDOM NOTES AND SKETCHES MADE ON THE WAY TO CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY, 1853. (SECOND LETTER.)

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, July 10. THE railroad from Dresden to Prague lies, with slight exceptions here and there, along the course of the river Elbe; and a more beautiful country it is impossible to conceive. Having crossed the new bridgehalf of which is devoted to the railroad, and the other half to ordinary traffic—a sharp turn brings us in a course parallel with the left bank of the river, along which the line has been laid. The stream, which soon



TOWER ON THE BRIDGE, AT PRAGUE.

becomes narrower and more rapid than lower down, is bounded on either side by abrupt walls of rock, in the material of which the space for the railway has been cut. It is very devious in its course, and opens up at every turn some new vista of grandeur or beauty. The mountain precipices on either side are generally covered with fir-trees; through the green masses of which sharp pinnacles of stone rear their heads, or stretch forth their gigantic arms. In many parts the base of the rock is skirted with small patches of alluvial soil, which have been put into cultivation, chiefly for vines and hops; and close to such plantations a cottage or two, and now and then a small village appears, its white-washed walls and slate roofs sparkling in the sun-rays. At intervals, a verdant dale slopes away upwards, between two mountain ridges; but these occasions are rare—the rocky mass maintaining its footing down to the very water's edge. The channel of the river is consequently narrower, and the stream bold and rapid. The barges employed in the conveyance of stone from the quarries situate some miles distant from Dresden, skim cheerily downward, but make slow progress on the return voyage, even when towed by three or four horses each. All along the towing-path,

which lies between the railway and the river, we meet with crosses, and little figures of the Virgin and of saints, their faces looking towards the The accompanying sketch by S-, will give an idea of the character of the scenery that I have endeavoured briefly to describe.

water. The accompanying sketch by S—, will give an idea of the character of the scenery that I have endeavoured briefly to describe.

We had to exhibit our passports at the strion at Dresden before taking our tickets; being aware that another inspection of them would take place at Bodenbach, the frontier station in the Austrian dominions. Accordingly, the train having passed through a short tunnel by which this station is approached, we found ourselves under the eye and protection of the Austrian authorities. There is no mistake about the business-like manner in which they carry out their functions. A passport is no mere piece of paper or empty formulary in their hands: it is, in their eyes, a curious and precious document, which they treat with all the veneration a cognoscente would bestow upon an article of vertd. The train had scarcely come to a stand-still, when, before we could alight, a police-agent, attended by a sort of aide-de-camp, both in uniform, opened the door, and demanded our passports. Being handed to him, he turned them over, examining the various visées with greedy eagerness; and we thought the business was over. Not at all. The little aide-de-camp produced a bundle of printed forms, one of which he handed to each of us in exchange for our passports; after first sticking upon the latter a coupon, or docket, which he had torn from the said form, and duly numbered, for the purpose of identification; and we were told to apply, before starting again, at the Polizei-Direction. Half an hour's stay here, and a most tempting restauration, but no time for refreshment. First, there were the Custom-house officers to pay our respects to, who, after a brief interview, politely authorised the admission of such small matters as writing-case, &c., which we carried with us in our hands, the remainder of our luggage being emballée for Prague; and when this business was over, that of the passports had to be attended to. After all the accounts we had heard of the vexatious inquisitiveness lately indulged in by t

tant facts were duly endorsed on our passports, which were then re-

turned to us.

Meantime, whilst the rest of the passengers were getting their passports put en règle, we had an opportunity of admiring the prettily-situated village of Tetschen, and the castle of the same name. Which stand on the opposite side of the river, and, of which stand on his seat in the carriage. This castle, which, with the village, belongs to the Count Thun, stands at the top of a bold rock. It has belongs to the Count Thun, stands at the top of a bold rock. It has been a fortified place for ages, having been a point of some importance during the time of the Thirty Years' War, and again during the Seven Years' War. The castle, as it now stands, was finished in 1775, and was placed in a state of defence by Napoleon in 1813.

After passing this point the banks of the river become more open, the hills less steep and further apart, forming a delicious valley, through which the river flows with a broader and calmer surface than previously. The carriage into which we were transferred at Bodenbach was lighter and different in arrangement to those we had previously occupied. Instead of roomy and luxuriously padded seats, elbows, sides, &c., two

The carriage into which we were transferred at Bodenbach was lighter and different in arrangement to those we had previously occupied. Instead of roomy and luxuriously padded seats, elbows, sides, &c., two in each carriage, we had a light carriage, something like the second-class carriages in Belgium, with a double set of seats, and a passage running down the centre, the door opening from the end; seats smaller, elbows mere painted wood, with cushioned tops, scarcely any other padding—altogether a very homely affair in one sense of the word, but not in the sense of the comfort of home. Probably, however, the light structure of the carriages has been wisely adopted, in consideration of the extraordinary difficulties of working the line from this point, owing to the sinuosities of the river, which the railway implicitly follows, and upon which curves of fearful abruptness are of continual occurrence; one particularly I remarked, skirting a point of high ground, round which our train wound its way for at least three parts of a circle, with a radius apparently of not more than half a mile. Of course the lighter the material of the train the better under such circumstances; and even with materials ever so light, any high degree of speed might be attended with disastrous consequences. But if it were not for these considerations the slowness of our progress for the remainder of the journey would have tried our patience beyond human endurance. The same may be said of a great part of our subsequent journey (on the following day) from Prague to Brium and Vienna, which was a prolonged effort of pulling up, with whistle accompaniment, just as we have it upon an English railway,



VIEW ON THE ELDE, DETWEEN DRESDEN AND PRAGUE.

when approaching a metropolitan terminus. Road guards are through out this line placed at closer intervals than upon any we had hitherto passed—not more, I should say, than half or three-quarters of a mile apart—who, standing by the doors of their little wooden sheds, dressed in uniform, or an undress frock of blue and white stripe, salute the train

in military fashion as it passes.

The coals used are abominable in quality—a sort of brown anthracite; The coals used are abominable in quality—a sort of brown anthracite; they are not coked, and the smoke, sparks, and dust which come from them, including very sizeable unconsumed particles, constitute a most fearful infliction upon all in the wake of the engine. The chimney or funnel is made differently to ours, like an inverted cone or bottle, partially closed at top, with the intention probably of checking the escape of the solid particles; but the contrivance only mitigates the evil, which—especially in hot weather, and under a broiling sun—is indescribably offensive.

At almost avery stopping place—and there are thirty or forty between

cape of the solid partieles; but the contrivance only mitigates the evil, which—especially in hot weather, and under a broiling sun—is indescribably offensive.

At almost every stopping place—and there are thirty or forty between Prague and Vienna alone—there is a building inscribed Wasser station, and a syphon pipe for supplying the engine with water. At most of these places, however, the pipes seem to have run dry, for the water was poured into the engine in buckets, from a supply provided in a large vat. In short, it appears evident that at present the railway system has not made great progress in Austria, and that it is pursued, in the cases where it is in operation, under considerable natural disadvantages.

As we approach Prague we leave the Eibe, and come upon the River Moldau, the aspect of which is somewhat different from that of the former river. And what can have happened all this time? The dear suthorities have not seen our passports for at least four hours! Lo! the door at the end of the travelling caravan opens, and enters a very small, but pleasant-looking, police-officer, attended by a private, who, lifting his hat from his head (a motion which his aide-de-camp admirably, and we very indifferently imitate), begs the favour of an inspection of the precious document. He receives it with parental affection—dockets it as his predecessor had done—gives another printed broadside in exchange—and, grinning from ear to ear, tells us—in German, French, and English—that we shall receive it back again at Prague, and to apply for it, "Schnell—dout-de-suite—directly," on our arrival at the station. Accordingly, having first passed our baggage under inspection for the third time—(I was quite grieved to see so much valuable time wasted upon my humble wardrobe at the public expense), we proceeded to the Polizei-Direction, where we had an opportunity of observing the method in which this business is conducted. The first person we saw under examination was a farmer-looking man, who answered a'l the questions put t the interrogatories being put by a stern, consequential-looking police-officer, who kept his eyes all the while steadfastly fixed upon the person under examination. Amongst others examined was a middle-aged countrywoman, who, after replying to at least a dozen questions, paused for an instant at one which was put to her; probably she did not understand it, for she was a simple-looking body. In an instant the official's eye flashed suspicion; he repeated the question in a more authoritative tone, and blew his nose with a sonorous twang, to give her time to collect her thoughts; and so succeeded in eliciting a reply. When it came to our turn, our greeting was simply "When are you going away?" To which, having answered "To-morrow," our passports were carefully transcribed into the big ledger, by way of "opening an account" for us; and we were suffered to depart, but not to be lost sight of. At the very moment we entered our rooms at the Hotel de Saxe, we were followed by another authority, who produced a piece of paper which we were required again to fill up with "the story of our life"—including place of birth, of residence, religion, time of stay, &c. As for the poor passports, they were again demanded three several times between Prague and Vienna, although we travelled by the same train throughout. At one place, Briinn, we fancied it was the railway-tickets we were asked for, and accordingly handed those papers. I shall never forget the look of astonishment and disgust with which the functionary spurned them, and exclaimed, in a tone of unmistakeable earnestness, somewhat approaching to insolence, "Passports!" At Gauserndorff, the last station before reaching Vienna, the police-officer who visited us. was disposed to be rether inquisitive. Not content with taking our passports, be began making inquiries as to our station in life, the object of our journey, &c.—were we proprietaires or negociants? and so forth. To all this we simply replied by pointing to the endorsement upon our passports already made by the au

# THE THEATRES.

One of the most finished performances at Covent-garden Theatre has been Denizetit's "Favorita." This fine work would appear to be an especial favourite with the musical director; for in no other work has Costa bestowed greater pains in careful drilling of the choral and orchestral forces. Originally produced at the Grand Opera in Paris in 1840, "La Favorita" was transplanted to her Majesty's Theatre in 1847, and to the Royal Italian Opera in 1848; but, notwithstanding the attraction of Gris, Mario, and Marini in the cast, a most gorgeous mise in scine, and a remarkably effective ensemble, in 1848 the opera drew no money to the treasury. It is difficult to account for the non-popularity of "La Favorita." When it has been seen that Beethoven's "Fidelio." Rossin's "Moise" (Zora), and "Guglielmo Tell," and Halévy's "Juive." have been financial failures—albeit artistic triumphs; and that Gounod's "Sapho" and Ferlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini" have been condemned, one is supposed son etimes to doubt whether we have really made a great advance in art in this country. "La Favorita" is Donizetti's masterpiece: the concerted pieces display a breadth and power far beyond all his former lyric productions; and some of the most delicious melodies that have ever emanated from Italian inspiration are to to be heard in this beautiful opera; in which the genius of Grisi and the mellifuous tones of Mario are also developed to an extraordinary degree. Whether Saturday's enthusiasm at its revival will place the "Favorita" in the positi ni t cught to occupy in public estimation, remains to be proved. It was announced for repetition on Tuesday, and the house was crowded; but Grisi, who so rarely fails in her stage duty, had such a severe cold, that the "Prophète" was substituted at the last moment. Those amateurs, however, who desire to listen to Mario in his finest moments, should never fail to be present at "La Favorita," if only to be convinced of how far the charm of the human voice can be carried in the two airs, "Un Angelo," and "An

impressive.

Spohr's "Jessonda" is still in preparation, with Mdme. Castellan and Mdme. Bosio in the cast.

# OLYMP1

OLYMPIC

Mr. Daly, the author of "Yeung Husbands"—a play remarkable for its freshness and originality—has contributed a three-act piece of similar merit to the boards of this theatre, under the title of "The Times" It was produced on Monday. The piece is exclusively dependent on story and character, and is thus somewhat difficult of analysis. The leading figure is a money-lending attorney, Mr. Cravely Bye (Mr. Mead); and to the successful development of this character that of the drama is subordinate. It was powerfully performed; and, in the hands of its present representative, assumed a Mephistophelian air that invested it with a more than ordinary interest. Mr. Mead has proved himself to be a great actor by the impersonation. A poor clerk, Cravely Bye, was the victim in early life of a rich tempter, Sir Arthur Falconer (Mr. G. Cooke), who, having seduced his betrothed, soothes his feelings by money, and induces him to marry the dishonoured woman. A boy had been the result of the liaison; and him Mr. Bye, in revenge, thrusts out into the streets as a beggar; carefully, however, keeping a watch on the outcast. Meanwhile he prospers in his vocation; has a daughter, Emily (Miss Gordon), whom he seeks to marry to Sir Arthur's nephew, Sidney Falconer (Mr. Maraton), but who, just in the nick of time, is run away with by a fashionable adventurer, Mr. Hope Tangible (Mr. W. Farren, jun). Discovery is then made that, nowithstanding his apparent success, Bye is on the eve of bankruptcy. Defeated in all his schemes, he resolves on suicide; but previously he has been the means of restoring the outcast boy to his rights, and doing other unintentional good in the pursuit of evil. Such, omitting the minor intricacies, is the general plot of this piece; the novelty and originality of which gives it strong claims on public regard. At present the author is deficient in the art of stage structure, and many faults could be pointed out in the work as a composition. But the freshness of the wit, and the liveliness of the portraiture

HAYMARKET.

HAYMARKET.

On Friday week Mr. Buckstone closed this theatre for three months; and on doing so delivered an address, full of wit. point, and, what is still better, truth. The efforts of this manager have all been in the right direction; and he justly took credit to himself for the encouragement which he had accorded during the season to native and original dramatic talent, in the new pieces produced. His way hitherto has been tentative; but experience will bring its usual fruits, and instruct him that it is only in the highest efforts of genius—poetic, dramatic, and histrionic—that complete and permanent dependence is to be placed. Mr. Buckstone announced that it was intended during the recess to enlarge and elevate the stage, and generally to improve the audience part of the house; that a pantomime would be prepared for Christmas—a novelty at the little theatre; and that spectacle would be introduced into the new pieces to be performed. All this indicates a determination to compete with other establishments; and there is every prospect to believe that the competition will prove eminently prosperous. One element is in favour of Mr. Buckstone. His stage is, at present, free from undue histrionic influence, and is open to admit the highest ability in the principal dramatic parts, as well as in the general cast of the play. This is an advantage in which, owing to circumstances, he now stands alone, and from which the public may derive a great and acceptable benefit.

### ADELPHI.

ADELPHI.

A burlesque, entitled "Sardanapalus; or, the Fast King of Assyria," written by Mr. Mark Lemon, was produced on Wednesday. The variations from the original are more than usual in parodies of this description; and the allowance of puns much less. Salamenes, too, is changed into Salyminia, the King's mother-in law (Mr. Keeley), who is much annoyed by the waggish tricks played her at a pic-nic. The conspiracy part of the play is considerably extended; Arbaces (Mr. P. Bedford), and Belesse (Miss Fanny Maskell), having several quaint scenes, in which they join fingers in Assyrian fashion, and are guilty of angularities, that must have been considered haut ton in the days of Nineveh's greatness. Miss Woolgar did the King himself with exquis'te grace and langour. But, whatever the merits of the acting or the drama, they are all transcended by the splendour of the appointments, which are scarcely inferior to those employed in the performance at the Princess's. The View of the City, and the Hall of Nimrod, approach very closely the excellence of the originals. There is also, a grand Chobham-like encampment of the Assyrian army, brilliant and animated, with marches and countermarches, dance and revel. Altogether, the spectacle deserves the epithet bestowed upon it by the bills—"magnificent."

### DRURY-LANE.

DRURY-LANE.

The theatre was filled to overflow on Wednesday night, for the benefit of Mr. Sims Reeves. Auber's "Fra Diavolo" was performed, with Mrs. Sims Reeves as Zerlina; Miss Julia Harland, Lady Allcash; Mr. Weiss, Lord Allcash; Mr. Manvers, Lorenzo; Mr. S. Jones, Matteo; Messrs. H. Corri and F. Smith, the two brigands; and Mr. Sims Reeves, Fra Diavolo. Charles Dibdin's musical burletta of "The Waterman," with Miss J. Harland as Wilhelmina; Mrs. H. Marston and Mr. Barrett, as Mr. and Mrs. Bundle; Mr. Suter, Robin; and Mr. Sims Reeves, 70m Tug. Mr. Benedict was the conductor; and the entire entertainment gave the greatest satisfaction to the patrons and friends of Mr. Sims Reeves, who exerted himself strenuously throughout the evening; his "Bay of Biscay," and other ballads being enthusiastically applauded and encored.

### SOHO

On Friday week we were invited to this theatre, for the purpose of witnessing the performance of Mr. Walter Montgomery, who has been for some weeks on its boards as a candidate for public appreciation. The play was Knowles's "William Tell," the hero being attempted by Mr. Montgomery. The part was neatly and carefully embodied; and though as yet the actor wants weight of person and of style, yet there were enough good taste and discrimination in the delivery of the text to justify us in entertaining the fairest promise of his future success. The house was well attended.

### MUSIC.

MUSIC.

The concert season is virtually at an end. Here and there a stray matinée or soirée may be heard of; but the cessation of the Philharmonic Sccieties, Old and New; the Exeter-hall sacred performances, the Musical Union, the Quartet Association, the classical meetings of Sterndale Bennett, of Molique, of Lindsay Sloper, of Brinley Richards, &c., may be stated to terminate the musical campaign; and the Royal Italian Opera now only remains until the advent of the provincial festivals at Bradford and Gloucester, as a resource for the indefatigable amateur. We hear of expeditions into the computry of the two English Glee and Madrigal Unions, and of the customary scouring of the provinces by small travelling troupes; and there are conflicting rumours as to a national opera, but nothing decisive is announced. Some faint hopes are still entertained that the great City companies may venture to appropriate a portion of their enormous wealth to give some encouragement to music and musicians, but until some fervent amateur, east of Temple-bar, shall take up the cause of art in right earnest, there is little to be expected from the citizens of London. Still, there are assurances given of the intent of certain influential legislators to try and do something for an English opera, if only in the way of finding an edifice, without absolutely going to the extent of asking for a "subvention," as in the great Continental capitals, in which the ruling powers support a national theatre. In the meanwhile the migration of the singing birds has begun. Viardot-without having been heard on the lyric stage this season—has had a brilliant series of concerts, public and private, at which her unrivalled genius has been appreciated in every form of composition, in almost every European language; for the Russian, Spanish, Italian, German, French, and English tongues, are equally facile to this gifted artis'e. From abroad, the musical news is scanty. Berlioz is to have a great demonstration at Baden-Baden. The question as to the future d

THE GIOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—Under the especial pationage of her Majesty, with the Duke of Beaufort as President, and the Earls Somers and Fitzhardinge, and Lord Lyttelton; the Bishops of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester as vice-presidents; the 130th neeting of the Three Choirs is fixed for the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th of September, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the clergy of the three dioceses of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester. The stewards who have kindly undertaken to bear the financial responsibilities of the festival are—Lord Leigh, the Hon. Ashley Ponsonby, M.F., Sir W. Russell, Mr. R. N. Kingscote, M.P., Mr. W. P. Price, M.P., Mr. J. R. Mullings, M.P., the Mayor of Gloucester (Mr. Wa bhourn), Messrs. Bengough, Davies, Hartley, March, Potter, J. F. Sevier, T. Turner, J. Waddinghem, Revs. Sir J. H. C. Seymour, H. A. S. Attwood, F. T. J. Fayley. Dr. Claxeon, L. N. Clutterbuck, T. Evans, H. B. Evans, and Canon Hutchinson. Madame ClarafNovello, Mrs. Weiss, Mrs. Lockey, Miss Dolby, and Madame Castellan; Lockey, Weiss, Formis, and Tagliafico are engaged. Mr. Amott, the organist of the cathedral, is the conductor; Mr. G. Townshend Smith, of Hereford, will preside at the organ; and Mr. W. Done, of Worcester, will be the planoforte accompanyist. Mr. Henry Blagrove will be the leader of the band; and the entire orchestra will include about 300 performers. THE GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—Under the especial

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE OFFERED BY PRIVATE ENTERPRIZE. OCEAN FENNY POSTAGE OFFERED BY PRIVATE ENTERPRIZE,—A few months ago Lord Aberdeen stated to a large and influential deputation, that if any of their number connected with the shipping interest, were willing to convey letters across the ocean under the fourpenny charge for which the Gwernment proposed to perform the transit service between Great Britain and its colonies, he was sure the Post-office would gladly accept the offer. Since that declaration, Lord Canning has intimated the intention of the Government to put up the conveyance of the mails to some of the colonies to the competition of private enterprise. These official statements have been widely published in the United States, and have already elicited offers from New York.

OLD Ship.—It may be of interest to some of our readers to learn that the ship which conveyed General Wolfe on his expedition to Quebee is still afteat under the name of the William and Ann. She was built in 1729 for a bomb ketch, and was in dock in the Thames a few days since, sound and likely to endure for many years yet; she is mostly now engaged in the Honduras and African timber trades, which is in itself a proof of her great strength.—Notes and Queries.

proof of her great strength.—Notes and Queries.

The Great Summer Poultry Show will take place next week at the Faker-street Bazaar. The entire area occupied by the cattle at the Smithfield Club Show is filled with pens for the birds; and we notice that the paths left for the public to view them are much wider than when the pens were in the galleries at the last exhibition held there in the winter season. From the number of specimens entered for competition the space required is necessarily very large, and the effect produced is altogether very striking, looking at the ranges of pens from the galleries. The show will commence on Wednesday. We shall illustrate its novel points.

# EPITOME OF NEWS.-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has conferred upon the Earl of Haddington the Order of the Thistle, vacant by the death of the Marquis of Huntly.

The Pope has recently recovered from an indisposition brought on by having scalded one of his feet.

The grape-blight has made its appearance this year in Piedmont, but not to such an extent as to create any serious alarm.

An English steamer, the Ocean, has arrived at Havre, having on board seven men, the crew of the French brig Françoise, which foundered on the Over Bank, near Hull, into which port the men were carried by a fishing boat.

The Grand Scherif Sidi-Abdelsalam-ben-Sidi-Hagi-el-Ouazan, who is directly descended from a sister of Mahomet, arrived at Marseilles

The Grand Scherif Sidi-Abdelsalam-ben-Sidi-Hagi-el-Quazan, who is directly descended from a sister of Mahomet, arrived at Marseilles on Thursday week, with a suite of thirty-five persons from that port he is to proceed to Alexandria on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

Mr. John Robert Godley has been appointed to the important office of Chief Commissioner for the Collection of the Irish Income-tax.

Intelligence from Venice of the 9th, states that great activity has been displayed in the corn trade. Hemp, oil, and wine, were done at higher prices.

A dreadful fire broke out on the 5th in Fitzhugh and Little-john's mills, at Oswego (U.S.), destroying upwards of 100,000 dollars worth

JA deautin the broke out on the 5th in Fitzingh and Littlejohn's mills, at Oswego (U.S.), destroying upwards of 100,000 dollars worth
of property.

The Robert Sewell convict-ship put into Rio on the 20th of
June, leaky; she would be detained twenty days.

A letter from Naples, of the 9th, states that the great heat had
begun to be injurious to the vines, and in many places there will be a
complete failure in the vintage.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has placed at the disposal of the
Eombay Government a lac of rupees to found a school of design.

A deputation on the subject of a public park at Hampsteadheath had an interview with Sir William Molesworth on Monday, at the
Office of Public Works, in Whitchall-place.

On Tuesday last there were 53 new cases of cholera, and 36
deaths, at Copenhagen. Since the 12th of June 427 persons have been
attacked, and 234 have died.

Barbadoes on the 28th of June was healthy throughout—the
young crop more luxuriant than had been seen for many years. 36,000
hogsheads of sugar had been shipped, 2000 or 3000 more ready to be
shipped, and about 1000 to be made. Ships were wanted to take away
the molasses and sugar.

The total amount paid by the public departments of the United
Kingdom, under the head of postage for the year ending 5th January
last, was £148,970.

In consequence of cholera prevailing at Copenhagen, the Danish

In consequence of cholera prevailing at Copenhagen, the Danish steamers running between that place and Stettin are ordered to perform four days' quarantine at Swinemunde.

The Sultan has conferred the Order of Medschitshe on Rossini, as a reward for his having composed two military marches for Turkey.

During the last five months the enormous quantity of 63,354 lb, of opium have been imported into this country; the quantity for the last month was 9699 lb.

Cholera is at present so rife in Calcutta (June 8), that no less than eleven hundred persons were carried off in the course of two days

Intelligence has reached Sydney that the Duke of Wellington, from Melbourne to Sydney, was a total wreck on Cape Liptrap; all hands The attack of measles which befel the Duchess of Coburg, on

The attack of measles which befel the Duchess of Coburg, on her return from England, is said to be severe; but the last accounts state that her Highness is going on favourably.

During the storm on the 13th the lightning struck the Aix-Cologne train at the moment it was entering the Loningsdorf tunnel, and slightly injured a guard, without committing other damage.

Mr. George Joseph Cockerell, coal-merchant, of Earl-street, Blackfriars, has been elected Common-councilman for Castle Baynard Ward, in the place of Mr. Alderman Muggeridge.

The responsible editor of the Novedades (Madrid) has been condemned to six months! imprisonment and a fine of 5000 reals for a

condemned to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of 5000 reals, for a libel on the Home Minister.

libel on the Home Minister.

A deputation from Jersey, on the subject of the light-house at Guernsey, had an interview with the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, on Tuesday, at the office of the Board of Trade.

The illumination and fireworks took place, according to custom, at Rome, on the 29th of June, in honour of St. Peter, on the site of the Domitian gardens.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons, on the expediency of distributing Parliamentary pages among machanics, institutes

diency of distributing Parliamentary papers among mechanics' institutes and other literary societies, have made a report strongly recommending

the measure.

The Imperial powder magazine of Lembeste (Italy) exploded on the 13th inst. A corporal and eight artillery soldiers were more or less dangerously wounded.

The maintenance of Irish paupers cost £260,000 during the first half of last year, and but £230,000 during the first half of the pre-

sent year.

According to an American journal, the author of "Vestiges of Creation" was Frederick Augustus Kentish, of New York, who died suddenly at Liverpool.

The Earl of Carlisle is likely to extend his travels from Egypt to Bombay, and other portions of British India.

During a late thunder-storm in the commune of Jessaint (Aube), the lightning entered the room of a cottage, where a woman was putting her children to bed, and so seriously injured one of them that its life is despaired of.

Lord Harrowby's Church Building Bill has been withdrawn for

Though the best wheat in London at present is 3 per cent cheaper than in Paris, and though the first flour is 3 per cent cheaper than in Paris, and though the first flour is 3 per cent cheaper, the best 4 lb. loaf in London is 23 per cent dearer than in Paris.

Mr. Wilcox, master shipwright of Deptford Dockyard, has sent into the Admiralty his resignation, in consequence of continued ill-health.

health.

The Parliamentary grants out of the revenue of the Post-office ending the 5th January last, were £16,344 4s. 3d.; of which £4000 was to the Duke of Marlborough, £3407 10s. to the Duke of Grafton, and £2900 to the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg.

John Ball, a Devonshire tailor, who emigrated in 1239, has sent home in the Melbourne, from Australia, 12 oz. of gold-dust to two creditors—one in Exeter, the other in Plymouth.

At Birmingham, a weman named Brookes has poisoned her two children, who were twins and attempted to destroy herself. She was

children, who were twins, and attempted to destroy herself. She was found in a state of stupefaction from drink.

Gold had been found at Port Sorrell, Van Diemen's Land; and

it was also alleged to have been met with in large quantities near Port Frederick—both these places being on the northern coast of the island.

The profit on the Money Order Office for the year ended the 5th Jan. was £12,720 from which was to be deducted £1059 loss in Ireland, leaving the profit £11.664.

Dr. Yvan, ex-Representative of the People, who had been expelled from the French territory in 1852, has just returned to France by authorisation of the Emperor.

Mrs. Beecher Stowe has arrived at Geneva. A subscription, fixed at 10c. each, has been opened in that city for the supressess. nat city

a fund for the emancipation of negro slaves. to Mrs. Stowe. The fund is to be remitted

Thomas Goocher and William Stacey were convicted at York
Assizes of throwing stones at a train on the Midland Railway, and sentenced to four months' hard labour.

Letters from Christiania mention the opening of the Norwegian Railway (the first line introduced into that country) on the 4th inst., the King's birthday.

A letter from Berlin states that the police of that city are about to issue an order prohibiting the employment of female waiters in coffe houses and public-houses.

A green buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been aced to S.E., and just clear of a vessel sunk off the Mumbles Lighthouse,

Lieut. Ellermen, R.N., left Southampton, on Wednesday, in the Indus, to take charge of the mails on the Indian station.

A "Crystal Palace," destined to serve as a winter garden, is being constructed ut Madrid.

being constructed ut Madrid.

A public dinner was given on Wednesday at the Trafalgar Hotel Greenwich, to Mr. Godley, whose services in connection with the establishment of the Canterbury Settlement are so well known. Lord Wharnelife occupied the chair.

The Cologne Vocal Society have made up the accounts of their London journey. According to this their total receipts amounted to £2,288; out of which, after paying all expenses, and reserving some small sums for charities, they have paid £500 to the Cathedral Building Committee.

The inquest on the twenty colliers killed by the late explosion at the Oldham coll iery, was concluded on Friday week. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

### CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. F. de. J.—All duly received, and since acknowledged by letter.

1. Of ONA—They shall have prompt attention.

1. It desay, is thanked for the amended copy of the Game played by signals between the plant of the state of the amended copy of the Game played by signals between the slope of the game is drawn under such circumstances.

2. B. of Kansanton.—The game is drawn under such circumstances.

3. B. of Kansanton.—The game is drawn under such circumstances.

4. B. of Kansanton.—The game is drawn under such circumstances.

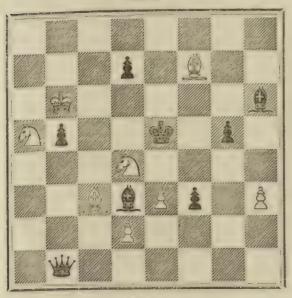
5. B. of Kansanton.—The game is drawn under such circumstances.

6. In a ladow of foundation.—The facts are simply, Mr. Lowenthal. A week attorwards—of the understance of the indicates accepted by Mr. Lowenthal. A cose attorwards—of the understance of the indicates of the tendent of the understance of the indicates of the tendent of the understance of the indicates of the tendent of the understance of the indicates of the tendent of the understance of the indicates of the indicates of the understance of the indicates of t

bear at once; Notices to Class Correspondents are in great part postponed until next week.

PROBLEM No. 494. This excellent end-game is by E. A. M. M., of India.

BLACK.



#### WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in six moves.

### CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Mr. STAUNTON gives his Q Kt to one of the best players in the Richmond Chess-club.

(Remove White's Q Knight from the board).

And Black surrendered.

(a) This may be done with safety when the adversary has no Queen's Kt.
(b) Forgetting, apparently, that, after taking the K B l'awn, White could securely retire his Queen to Q R 2nd.
(c) Not foreseeing White's next move, of P to Q R 5th.
(d) The obvious move for Black at this crisis was R to K R 2nd. If he had played so, White's rply would probably have been Q to her 5th.
(c) Much better than taking the Queen off-hand. (f) The best move to sustain the attack.

CHESS IN RUSSIA

By a communication just received from Major Jaenisch, we are informed that on the lst of June the members of the recently-established Chess-club at St. Petersburg, celebrated the opening of their new and magnificent locale, which is in the centre of the city, by a grand dinner, under the auspices of the chief officials of the capital and several members of the corps diplomatique. Among the distinguished visitors present on this occasion we notice the names of Prince Ouroussoff the elder and Mr. Petroff—the former of whom travelled express from Moscow, and the latter from Warsaw, solely for the purpose of taking part in a ceremonial to interesting to every lover of Chess in Russia. During the sojourn of these famous players at St. Petersburg they contested nany admirable games together, and against other amateurs of acknowledged eminence. The best of these parties have been kindly placed at our disposal, and we shall give them, with comments, as opportunity serves, for the entertainment of our readers. The following is one played between Mr. Petrnoff (Centre Gambit.)

|                        | (Centre t         | summu.   |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------|
| BLACK (Prince O.)      | WHITE (Mr. P.)    | BLACE    |
| 1. l' to K 4th         | P to K 4th        | 27. Q1   |
| 2. 1' to Q 4th         | P takes Q P       | 28. 11 1 |
| 3. K B to Q B 4th      | O Kt to O B 3rd   | 29. 13 1 |
| 4. K Kt to K B 3rd     | K B to O B 4th    | 30. K    |
| 5. P to Q B 3rd        | K Kt to K B 3rd   | 31. P t  |
| 6. Q B to K Kt 5th     | P to K R 3rd      | 32. K    |
| (a)                    |                   | 33. P t  |
| 7. B takes Kt          | Qtakes B          | 34. P t  |
| 8. P to K 5th          | Q to K Kt 3rd (b) | 35, R (  |
| 9. Castles             | P takes Q B P     | 36, R t  |
| 10. Q Kt takes P       | Castles           | 37. R t  |
| 11. k R to K sq        | P to Q 3rd        | 38. R 1  |
| 12. Q Kt to Q 5th      | Q B to K Kt 5th   | 39. P t  |
| 18. B to Q Kt 5th      | B takes Kt        | 40. P t  |
| 14. Q takes B          | P takes K P       | 41. Rt   |
| 15. B takes Kt         | P takes B         | 42. K    |
| 16. Kt takes Q B P     | Q R to Q B sq     | 43. R    |
| 17. Kt to Q R 6th      | B to Q 3rd        | 44. R t  |
| 18. Q R to Q B sq      | K R to K sq       | 45. R 1  |
| 19. Q R takes P        | P to K 5th (c)    | 46. R 1  |
| 20. Q R takes Q R      | R takes R         |          |
| 21. Q to K R 3rd       | R to Q B 3rd      | 47. R 1  |
| 22. 1' to K Kt 3rd (d) | Pto K B 4th (e)   | 48. K    |
| 23. Q to K B 8q        | Btks K Kt P(f)    | 49. K    |
| 24. K B P takes B      | R takes Kt        | 50. K    |
| 25. Q to her B 4th     |                   | 51. K    |
| (ch)                   | 25 10 20 20 20    | 52. K    |
| 26. P to Q Kt 4th      | Q to K 3rd        | 53. K    |
|                        | OK OR WE DIEGO    |          |

|            | (000000                     |                      | *                               |
|------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| ince ().)  | WHITE (Mr. P.)              | BLACK (Prince O.)    | WHITE (Mr. P.)                  |
| tth        | P to K 4th                  | 27. Q takes Q        | R takes Q                       |
| th         | P to K 4th<br>P takes Q P   | 28. R to K 3rd       | P to K kt 4th                   |
| D B 4th    | Q Kt to Q B 3rd             | 29. R to Q B 3rd     | K to Kt 3rd                     |
| K B 3rd    | K B to Q B 4th              | 30. K to B 2nd       | P to K B 5th                    |
|            | K Kt to K B 3rd             | 31. P to Q R 4th     | P to K 6th (ch)                 |
|            | P to K R 3rd                | 32. K to 1 sq        | K to B 4th                      |
|            |                             | 33. P to Q Ki 5th    | P to B 6th (q)                  |
| Kt         | Qtakes B                    | 34. P to Q R 5th     | P to Kt 5th                     |
| ith        | Q to K Kt 3rd (b)           | 35. R to B 5th (ch)  |                                 |
| - LAB      | P takes Q B P               | 36. R to B 2nd       | P to K 7th                      |
| kes P      | Castles                     | 37. R to B sq        | K to his 4th                    |
| is sq      | P to Q 3rd                  | 38. R to Q Kt sq     | It to K 2nd                     |
| Osth       | QB to KKt 5th               | 39. P to Q Kt 6th    | l' takes l'                     |
| Ct. 8th    | B takes Kt                  | 40. P takes P        | R to Q Kt 2nd                   |
| B          | P takes K P                 | 41. R to Kt 5th (eh) |                                 |
| Kt         | P takes B                   | 42. K to B 2nd       | K to Q B 5th                    |
|            | QR to QB sq                 | 43. R to Q Kt sq     | K to Q B 4th                    |
| R 6th      | B to Q 3rd                  | 44. R to Q B sq (ch) |                                 |
| O B so     | K R to K sq                 | 45. R to B 4th       | R to K 2nd                      |
| es P       | KR to Ksq<br>P to K 5th (c) | 46. R to Q B sq      | P to K 8th                      |
| ST () 89   | R takes R                   |                      | "Queens" (ch)                   |
| R 2rd      | R to Q B 3rd                | 47. R takes Q        | R takes R                       |
| (1.3rd (d) | Ptok B 4th (e)              |                      | K to B 4th                      |
| B 80       | Btks K Kt P(f)              |                      | K to Q 5th .                    |
| skes B     | R takes Kt                  | 50. K to Q 2nd       | K to K 5th                      |
|            | K to R 2nd                  | 51. K to Q 89        | K to K 6th                      |
| ,          |                             | 52. K to K sq        | K to K 6th<br>P to K B 7th (ch) |
| Kt 4th     | Q to K 3rd                  | 53. K to B sq        | K to B 6th                      |
|            |                             | surrendered.         |                                 |
|            |                             |                      |                                 |
|            |                             |                      |                                 |

(a) This variation—presented hitherto only in Major Jacoisch's "Analyse Nouvelle"—is here xemplified, and with the best line of defence.

(b) It is obvious enough that, if White had taken the Pawn with his Knight, Black must see won a piece by playing Q to K and.

(c) The game now becomes extremely critical and interesting, and on both sides the play is

lear.
This prevents Mr. Petroff taking the Kt, except at the loss of his Rook.
Yery well played, all this.
Here we should have been inclined to play differently. It appears to us that, by pushov ard with his K B T, White must have obtained an irresistible superiority in a very whore moves.

(9) Black might have resigned at this stage. In such an end game Mr. Petroff is invincible.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS, LÖWENTHAL AND HARRWITZ.-The conditions of this encounter we may now consider settled, since the only point in dispute between the belilgerents is as to when the battle shall begin; and, as this question is to be referred to the decision of Mr. Lewis, here can be no longer any doubt of the match taking place.

# MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia by the Russian forces has been the all-absorbing topic of conversation during the whole of the week. Nowithstanding that our advices from the East are atill somewhat warlike in their tone, there has been a very steady market for the what warlike in their tone, there has been a very steady market for the what warlike in their tone, there has been a very steady market for the what warlike in their tone, there has been a very steady market for the what warlike in their tone, there has been a very steady market for the what warlike in their tone, there is a steady market for the wall of the control of money, and the low rate dividends, and a portion of the dediction of money, and the to interest at which good commercial bills are discounted in Lombard-street and discounted in Lombard-street and discounted in the Exchequer to meet the dividends, and a portion of the dediction of England, it would appear that that he rate is a state of the Exchequer to meet the dividends, and a portion of the dediction of England, it would appear that that the large purchases of grain lately redected here on French and equal to our commercial wants; whilst we might further observe that, such is the rapid extension of our trade with Australia and the United States, any actual searcity appears to us to be a state of the precious market and the Continuent Carlo of the Large purchases of grain altoyad: but the heavy arrivals of bullions in the latth of July, not less than \$2,22,90,00; ansign, it is easily from the large purchases of grain altoyad: but the heavy arrivals of bullions in the latth of July, not less than \$2,22,90,00; ansign, it is easily from the large purchases of grain altoyad: but the heavy arrivals of bullions in the latter of the precious metals have amounted to nearly \$2,00,000 from Australia, and 70,516 dollars from New York. Exclusive of several shipments to the Continent Lidon, on the surface of the several s

Probabe, 12: York, Neweastle, and Berwick, 2: Disc, Insteading, 12. Male, haster, Sheileld, and Lincolnshie, 2: York and North Malland, 662.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—East Lincolnshire, 151; London and Greenwich, 142 ex div.; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 34.

Preference Shares.—Eastern Counsies Extension, No. 1, 12 pm.; Eastern Union, Serip, Six per Cent, 20½; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 128; Ditto, Five per Cent, redeemable at Ten per Cent prema, 113; Londonderry and Enniskillen, Half Shares, 182; Midland Preference, Fourand-a-Half per Cent, 5½; North British, 116; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 17; South-Eastern, 26½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 103½; York and North Midland, H. and S. Purchase, 10½ ex div.

Foreign.—Great Western of Canada Bonds (second issue), 102½; Linxembourg, 7½, ex int.; Madras, 9½; Northern of France, 20½ ex div.; Paris and Lyons, 27½, ex div.; Paris and Strasbourg, 37½ ex int.; Quebec and Richmond, 9½; Rouen and Havre, 20; Royal Swedish, 1½; Sambre and Meuse, 8½; Upper Indian Scrip, 5 prem.; Western of france, 20. It is understood that an amalgamation of the Upper India Railway Company with the East India Company will shortly take place.

Mining Shares have been very sparingly dealt in. On Thursday, Agua Fria were 2½; Anglo-California, ¼; Australsaian, 1½; Austral.an, 2½; Colonial Gold, 2½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 3½; Great Nugget Vein, Scrip, 2½ at Linares, 9½ to ½; Mariquita, Mexican and South American, 7, ex div.; New Granada, 1 to ½.

# THE MARKETS.

ditty, to receive the second where the second receive the second recei 

Note.—This acticle is in request, abusenesses as the opening currencies.

Indign.—The sales have progressed storidly, at the opening currencies.

Indign.—The sales have progressed storidly, at the opening currencies.

Provisions.—Most kinds of Irish butter move out slowly, at burely list wook's advance in the quotations. In the value of foreign very little change has taken place. English is firm, and quite as dear. Fine weekly Dorset, 98s. to 100s. per cwt.; fresh, 11s. to 12s. per dezen lis. The bacon market is firm, and prices are a shade higher. Waterford sizeable, 6ss. to 65s; Itamerick, 6ss. to 65s; Itamerick, 6ss. to 65s; Itamerick, 6ss. to 6ss, per cwt. Lard, cludte hams, and there are in steady request. Otherwise, the demand is very inactive.

Tallow.—This article is flat, and easier to purchase. P.Y.C., on the snot, 51s. 6d., 52s., to 52s 3d.; and, for the last three months, 50s. 9d. per cwt. Town ta low, 51s. not cash Olis.—Generally speaking, the demand is steady, and prima are well engagement. Lineard, 23s. 6d. to 30s.; coose. nut, 22 to 22 is. per cwt. Eliziba turpennine, 45s.; American, 4se. dt.; rough. 11s. per cwt. Urlasing's Hartley, rough small, 1's. 6d.; He'ton, 18s. 6d.; Keeper-grange, 1ss.; Lambton, 18s. 2d.; Cassop, 18s; South Hartlepool, 1sa.; Tees, 18s. 6d.; Adelaide Tees, 18s. 3d. rect. 2d.; Cassop, 18s; South Hartlepool, 1sa.; Tees, 18s. 6d.; Adelaide Tees, 18s. 3d. rect. 2d.; Cassop, 18s.; South Hartlepool, 1sa.; Tees, 18s. 6d.; Adelaide Tees, 18s. 3d. rect. 2d.; Cassop, 18s.; South Hartlepool, 1sa.; Tees, 18s. 6d.; Adelaide Tees, 18s. 3d. rect. 2d.; Cassop, 18s.; South Hartlepool, 1sa.; Tees, 18s. 6d.; Adelaide Tees, 18s. 3d. rect. 2d.; Cassop, 18s.; South Hartlepool, 1sa.; Tees, 18s. 6d.; Adelaide Tees, 18s. 3d. rect. 2d.; Cassop, 18s.; South Hartlepool, 1sa.; Tees, 18s. 6d.; Adelaide Tees, 18s. 3d. rect. 2d.; Cassop, 18s.; South Hartlepool, 1sa.; Tees, 18s. 6d.; Adelaide Tees, 18s. 3d. rect. 2d.; Cassop, 18s.; South Hartlepool, 1sa.; Tees, 18s. 6d.; Adelaide Tees, 18s.

18s. 3d. per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 15s. to £5 0s.; clover ditto, £4 15s. to £6 0s.; and straw, £17s. to £1 1s. per load. Trade brisk.

Spirits.—A large business is doing in rum, on higher terms. Proof Loewards, 2s. to 2s. 0]d; East India, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 11d. per galon. Brandy is still on the advance. Sales of cognac, best brands of 1851, 7s. 8d. to 7s. 10d. 1859 ditto, 7s. 9d. to 7s. 10d. 1859 ditto, 7s. 9d. to 7s. 10d. 1859 ditto, 7s. 9d. to 7s. 1d.; 1849 ditto, 7s. 10d. to 8s. di. and low to midding, 5s. 4d. to 7s. do. per gallon. Geneva and corn-spirits steady.

Hops.—The plantation accounts continue contilieting: yet the demand for all kinds of how in

73. (d. per gallon. Geneva and corn-apirits steady.

Hops.—The plantation accounts continue conflicting; yet the demand for all kinds of hops is in a singerib state, at barely stationary prices. Mid and East Kont pockets, 130s. to 180s.; We ald of Kent, 139s. to 140s.; Bussex, 115s. to 130s. per cvt.

Wood.—The public asles are progressing steadily, yet prices have given way from \$1. to 1d. per lb. The quantity advertised is upwards of 60,000 byles.

Totatores—New potatoes are in good supply and steady demand, at from 8s. to 30s. per cvt.

The imports from the Continual continue on a liberal scale.

Nonlinied.—The supplies of each kind of fat atook having been on the decrease, the general demand has ruled active, and the currencies have improved from 2d. to 4d. per 8 lb.—

Beef, from 5s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; tamb, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 4d.; veal, 5s. 8d.

New grate and Learlenhall.—All kinds of meat have moved off readly, as follows:—

Beef, trom 5s. 4d. 5s. 3d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. - lemb, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 4d.; sa follows:—

Beef, trom 5s. 4d. 5s. 3d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. - lemb, 5s. 3d.

### THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 15.

FRIDAY, JULY 15.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 15

6th Dragoons: Lieut Hon, H. L. B. Row by to be Ceptain, vice Powell; Cornet R. H. Currie to be Lieutenant, vice Rowley.

7th Light Dragoons: Cornet J. Tindal-de-Veulle has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission. 19th: Assistant-Surgeon A. M. Macbeth to be Assistant-Surgeon of the Cornet J. Tindal-de-Veulle has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission. 19th: Assistant-Surgeon A. M. Macbeth to be Assistant-Surgeon of the Lieutenant, and Lieutenant and Captain, vice Fuller. 1st or Grenndier Foot Guards: Lieut. and Captain G. Rous to be Captain and Lieutenant Colenel, vice West; Ensign and Lieuten. W. G. Cammell to be Lieutenant Captain, vice Hoaz. 12th Foot.—Ensign and Adjutant I. C. Manro to have the rank of Lieut. 2staing F. G. DE. Harclay to be Lieut., vice Garper J. H. Clutterbuck to be Ensign, vice Ensign F. G. D. Ensign Ensign W. Macpherson to be Lieut., vice G. O. Deane; Ensign T. Tyacke to be Ensign, vice Macpherson. 23rd; Lieut A. Applewhal o to be First Lieut. vice blokkins. 23th: Lieut. W. Gandy to be Lieut, vice Wilson. 3lst: Gapt. R. H. Walters to be Capt. vice Barry. 33rd; Assistant-Surgeon. Wilson to be Lieutenant, Lieu Gandy. 47th: Lieutenant G. S. Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice Gandy. 47th: Lieutenant G. S. Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice Gandy. 47th: Lieutenant G. S. Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice Amplewhalte. 72nd; Lieutenant W. F. Captain, vice Kenny, vice Captain, vice Kenny, vice Captain, vice Kenny, vice Kenny,

BANKRUP18.

J. DICKESON, late of Horsemonger-lane, Newington, licensed victualler, and of Bassishaw-chambers, Basinghall-street, anctioneer. W. QUINTON, Leather-lane, butcher. J. HAM-MONU, Bitmingham, builder. B. LATHBURY, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, groow and tea-dealer.

TUESDAY, JULY 19.

On the 16th inst., at Yarborough Cottage, Southsea, Mrs. W. T. King. of a son.
On the 16th inst., at Staunton Harold, Leicestershire, the Counters of Ferrers, of a son.
On the 15th inst., at Westover, Isle of Wight, the lady of the Hon. W. A'Court Holmes, of a

laughter.
On the 16th Inst., at Corscombe Rectory, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. T. Boys Ferris, of a son

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th inst., at St. Pancras New Church, Mr. Edwin Hammond, of No. 32, High-as-three-town, to Harriet, daughter of Mr. J.kn Baynham, of Arlington-street, Cam-

The second of th

of the year the core of Newman to the control of Arthur Language of Arthur Language of Arthur Language of Arthur Language of the Internation of the Grown Wildiam to have the Core of the Grown Wildiam Language of the Internation of the Grown Wildiam Language of the International Control of the Internationa

Figure 2 to the control of Down, Lydia Chamberlain, relict of Flymouth, bounss I. Rowbotham, Esq., artist, many years proposed, Camberwell and New-enes

and New-cross agord, aged 70, Sir George Ralph in the Imperial Parliament, riton, the Key, Richard Remington,

On the 17th lost, at his residence, duck at, Manchesier.

M. A. Senfor Minor Cannon of the Cathedial, Manchesier.

On the 14th inst., at the residence of his father, 53, Upper Mount-street, Dublin, Arthur Stewart Weldon, eldest son of Sir Anthony Weldon, Bart., of Rahenderry, Queen's County, agid 28 years.

On the 14th Inst., at East Malling, Kent, Georgiana, wife of the Rev. Nathaniel Dimock.

# THE AZTEC CHILDREN.

(We have received from Mr. C. Donovan, of King-William-street, Strand, the following Phrenological View of the Cerebra! Organization of the Children denominated "Aztec Lilliputians.")

Before entering upon a disquisition on the heads of these children, it is necessary to premise, that the extremely defective condition of their mental constitution does not entail upon them any of the distressing and repulsive states, usually seen in persons of very weak minds. The most sensitive person can experience no painful emotions on beholding those mentally infantile creatures. They are gentle, lively, attractive; and, particularly in persons who are naturally fond of children, they cannot fail to excite an agreeable interest.

Whatever claims these children may have to be called Aztecs, the term "Lilliputian" does not apply to them. By "Lilliputian" we understand a miniature, but relatively proportionate, condition of body and mind. Miniatures in bodily organisation these children certainly are, but their mental stature is far below that of their bodily stature. In the latter they are as stature is ar below that of their bodhy statue. In the former, they are as the lamb or the kid is to the child of six years of age. That portion of the brain, the integrity of which is necessary to completeness in the bodily organs, and to the existence of observing power, is in a state proporate to their frames; but the organs of the moral and the reflective faculties are either totally wanting, or in so rudimental a condition as to admit of no effort to manifest any cognizable degree of either moral sentiment, or reasoning capacity, beyond what may be allowed to exist in the mind of an infant one month old.

External objects and actions these children perceive in a manner, but they have no language; not because they have not power of utterauce but because they have no ideas to communicate—no power to reason upon

either their sensations or their perceptions.

This condition of mind is the necessary result of the defective development of those organs, or portions of the brain, by the instrumentality of which (according to the phrenological theory) human beings possess the which (according to the phrenological theory) human beings possess the faculties which exalt them so far above the brute creation; organs which, as has been said, have no effective existence in the brains of these children. In ordinary idiots the human facultes are not absent, they and only weak; hence the abortive and painful efforts to exercise these faculties, which even me lowest state of idiotey usually seen, admits of. Now these children make no such efforts and, consequently, they excite no painful emotions in the beholder; who is beautiful by their intelligent, bad-like expression of eye, into the is leguiled, by their intelligent, land-like expression of eye, into the belief that they are endowed with some degree of sentiment and reasoning power. When in this country an abilit and well-grown person has a train of only only in a inches in circumference, such person is invariably found to be so deficient in general mental power as to be incapable of filling any of the ordinary positions in busy life; and, as the circumference of brain declines, so does the mental cou-



"THE LOST PATH."-PAINTED BY R. REDGRAVE, R.A. FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

dition fall, in proportion, down to drivelling idiotcy. Now, what is so remarkable in these children, is the total absence of what may be termed oftensive or painful idiotcy—their lamb-like or bird-like gentleness and playfulness; and this is the result of the identity of the condition of their brains with those of the Simial genus. In point of size and shape, their heads are identical with the cast of the head of an or i-outan in the writer's collection. Theirs are not malformed human heads, but Simial heads on human bodies. Hence, these children are not educable, in the ordinary sense of the word. They may be taught to perform some slight feats, or to utter a few words in a parrot-like manner, but beyond this, advancement is denied to them. Their heads are in circumference equal to the head of an infant one month old, but in coronal height much inferior. The relative sizes of the head of the boy, Maximo, to the head of an ordinary child two years and a half old is as follows:—

Azuechead. Head of English child.

Here, then, we see what I believe ordinary idiotcy rarely ever presents—namely, perfectly-formed and very diminutive human bodies, with heads, in most respects, identical in form and size with the heads of the more gentle and intelligent of the monkey genus. Whether or not this descent was pril acced by influences operating immediately on these children before the pourth, or is the result of a gradual deterioration of brain in their ancestor, I refrain from conjecturing. That these children have reached the zero of moral and intellectual inferiority, seems very probable. All the world ought to see them. Happily, their only deformity is covered with a thick crop of beautiful black hair.

# "THE LOST PATH." PAINTED BY REDGRAVE.

This is another version of the well-known nursery story of the "Children in the Wood;" or at least of part of their adventures; only that the "children" here are those of modern society, and of the upper class. They are brother and sister, and have lost their way in a wood, and severely wounded their feet by the way. The girl has taken to the little of the hills, and all the details of landscape-life, are very carefully and conscientiously produced. This picture is exhibited at the toyal Academy (No. 389).

her sock off, which is stained with blood. The countenances of both are lugubrious in the extreme; the boy still tries not to give way; but the young lady is weeping with pain and affright. The painting of this picture is most claborate and careful; the leaves, flowers, and various minutin being picked out with the greatest nicety of detail. In this Mr. Redgrave somewhat follows the painstaking of the so-called pre-Raffaelite brotherhood; but he does not imitate their mannerism in other respects. other respects.

### "LOGGIO, ON THE LAKE OF LUGANO." PAINTED BY G. STANFIELD.



"LOGGIO, ON THE LAKE OF LUGANO."-PAINTED BY G. STANFIELD,-FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



THE LORD MAYOR AND LADY MAYORESS' CONVERSAZIONE (LITERATURE AND ART), AT THE MANSION-HOUSE,

LITERATURE AND ART.—CONVERSAZIONE AT THE

MANSION-HOUSE.

THE Mayoralty of Alderman Challis has been distinguished by a series of entertainments in which the desire to do honour to the representatives of literature, science, and the fine arts, has been gracefully displayed. The Lord Mayor has, on recent occasions, entertained the working educationists of the metropolis, the representatives of local Mechanics' Institutes, and the corporate authorities of the provinces. On Thursday se'mnight (the 14th instant), the whole of the magnificent state apartments of the Mansion-house were thrown open to the most distinguished literary men, artists, and scientific men now in the metropolis. The company also included many distinguished representatives of the world of fashion and of politics. The company were received by the Right Hon, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, in the Re
LITERATURE AND ART.—CONVERSAZIONE AT THE ception Drawing-room, and proceeded from thence to the Egyptian-hall—the works of Maclise, D. Roberts, Stanfield, Linnell, Sydney Cooper, and other artists Among the pictures we may mention the "Spirit of Justice," by Maclise, Director one of the frescoes in the House of Lords; Mr. Roberts and some choice and highly-finished specimens by Isabey, the French miniature painter. Statues, busts, and specimens of sculpture, by M'Dowell, Marshall, Foley, Baily, Adams, were also placed in suitable positions round the Egyptian-hall—the works of Maclise, D. Roberts, Stanfield, Linnell, Sydney Cooper, and other artists Among the pictures we may mention the "Spirit of Justice," by Maclise, which were displayed in the Egyptian-hall—the works of Maclise, D. Roberts, Stanfield, Linnell, Sydney Cooper, and other artists Among the pictures we may mention the "Spirit of Justice," by Maclise, which were displayed in the Egyptian-hall—the works of Maclise, D. Roberts, Stanfield, Linnell, Sydney Cooper, and other artists Among the picture, by Cooper, and other artists Among the picture, by Cooper, and other artists Among t

form and sombre depth of colour. The company was so numerous that there was some difficulty in keeping the circulation open; but the various objects of interest were so distributed as to prevent too great a throng in one place. Thus, the fine arts exhibited their attractions in the noble Egyptian-hall, and in the other apartments upon the same floor Up-stairs, the educational models and apparatus filled a suite of rooms; and here the works of the pupils who have received, or are receiving, their education at the School for Teaching the Blind to Read, excited much interest. Many of the pupils were present, and the company had the opportunity of witnessing their successful efforts in reading, arithmetic, music, and other branches of instruction. These rooms also contained many new and excellent school-books and scientific models and apparatus, and were constantly filled by crowds of curious and admiring spectators. The band of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance, and played a selection of popular airs during the evening. In the orchestra of the Egyptian-hall were a party of vocalists, who, under



THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SOCIETY'S NEW SCHOOLS, FOUNDED AT PINNER, ON WEDNESDAY LAST. - (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

the direction of Mr. R. G. Wesley, diversified the entertainment by

singing some of the chefs desurve of operatic music.

Among the more distinguished visitors were the Duchess of Sutherland; the Duke of Argyll; the Bishops of Salisbury, St. David's, St. Asaph, and Llandaff; the Prussian Ambassador, the Turkish Ambassador, the Greek Ambassador, the Belgian Ambassador; several high judicial dignitaries, a crowd of members of Parliament, and the celebrated judicial dignitaries, a crowd of members of Parliament, and the celebrated musical composer, Spohr, who remained until the close of the conversazione. Conspicuous, also, among the company, from his blue ribbon and gartered knee, was Earl de Grey. Dr. Bowning was recognised with pleasure on his first public appearance since his return from China. Probably each of the London newspapers had its one or more representatives. Refreshments were abundantly provided, and the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress were most courteous and assiduous in their attentions to their numerous and distinguished guests. It was computed that not less than 2000 persons were present, a large portion of whom were of the gentler sex. Shortly after midnight the band of the Coldstream Guards removed from an ante-room to the Egyptian-hall, which soon resounded gentler fex. Shortly after indusignt the band of the Coldstream quards removed from an ante-room to the Egyptian-hall, which soon resounded with the inspiring strains of polka and waltz. The dance was kept up with great spirit, and brought to a close an entertainment which was felt to be a pleasant innovation upon the ordinary character of civic festivals, and a graceful tribute to the influence of those who, by means of literature and the fine arts, mould the character and refine the taste of the age in which they live. We subjoin a list of the general

of literature and the fine arts, mould the character and refine the tasts of the age in which they live. We subjoin a list of the general Company:—

Lord Justice Knight Bruce, Lord Justice Turner, Vice-Chancellor Stuart, Vice-Chancellor Page Wood, Sir John Boileau, Eart, Countess Dowager of Glasgow, Colonel Sylos, Captain Beauclerc, Alderman Farncoind, Alderman Sidney, Alderman Wilson, Alderman Hunter, Mr. J. G. Barciag, Mr. Joseph Tritton, Mr. J. C. Hoare, Mr. J. W. Rosanguet, Mr. C. E. Fuller, Sir Charles Price, Bart., Mr. S. Okiding, Mr. T. S. Ox, Mr. R. T. Thurburn, Mr. Anthony Kildey, Mr. Goto. Members of Parliament: Ste Janual Anderson, L. M. Fidduth, Esq., W. Biggs, Esq., John Brady, Garden, Mr. J. W. Rosanguet, Mr. C. E. Fuller, Sir, Glasse, W. Biggs, Esq., John Brady, G. C. Chaplin, Esq., John Cheelham, Esq., John Cobett, Esq., Charls Cowan, Esq., C. Chaplin, Esq., John Cheelham, Esq., John Cobett, Esq., Charls Cowan, Esq., E. H. J. Craufurd, Esq., Joseph Ferguson, Esq., W. J. Fox, Esq., Richard Garden, Esq., J. Hunner, Esq., John Cheelham, Esq., John Che

### COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SOCIETY'S NEW SCHOOLS.

On Wednesday the foundation-stone of the above Society's schools for the orphans and necessitous children of Commercial Travellers, was laid with the accustomed form by John Masterman, Esq., M.P., president of the institution. The estate purchased for the site is beautifully situated about thirteen miles from the metropolis, near the Pinner situated about thirteen miles from the metropolis, near the Pinner Station of the London and North-Western Railway. The preparations for the ceremony were made beneath a spacious tent, where the stone was placed; and at about three o'clock the official procession entered, the band of the Coldstream Guards playing an inspiriting air. Mr. George Moore, the secretary, came forward, and, having stated that Prince Albert was prevented by indisposition from performing the ceremony, as it had been the wish and intention of his Royal Highness, he requested that Mr. Masterman, the representative of the banking and compercial interests of London, would undestake of the banking and commercial interests of London, would undertake the task. The stone was then adjusted, the current coins of the realm were placed in it, Mr. Masterman spread the mortar with a silver trowel were placed in it. Mr. Masterman spread the mortar with a silver trowel which had been presented to him, and the stone was lowered amid the cheers of the company. Mr. Masterman made a brief address. He said he knew that Prince Albert would have been present if it had been in his power, for he heard his Royal Highness express his consent to come. Every one knew that whenever there was an opportunity to do good for the country Prince Albert was always ready (Cheers). The weather that day was so auspicious that he thought a favourable augury might be drawn for the success of the institution, and he trusted that a long period would elapse before the coins which had that day been deposited should be disturbed (Cheers). Dr. Vaughan, the head master of Harrow School, then offered up a prayer; a hymn, written for the occasion, was sung by the children; which was followed by "God Save the Queen." Hearty cheers were given for her Majesty and Prince Albert, and for the prosperity of the institution.

The company then partock of an excellent cold collation, supplied by Mr. Holt (Radley's Hotel), Blackfriars. After the toasts of "the Queen," "Prince Albert," and "the Royal Family" had been proposed and acknowledged with cheers and cordiality, Dr. Vaughan, in a very tasteful and feeling speech, proposed "the Health of the Chairman." The Chairman acknowledged the compliment in appropriate terms; and in proposing "Prosperity to the Commercial Travellers' Schools," appealed in forcible terms for assistance to the institution, touched upon the advantages to be derived from the spread of education, and spoke of the commercial travellers as a most intelligent and re-

touched upon the advantages to be derived from the spread of education, and spoke of the commercial travellers as a most intelligent and respectable class. The body consisted, he said, of 30,000, and he could and spoke of the commercial travellers as a most intelligent and respectable class. The body consisted, he said, of 30,000, and he could not say how many children (A laugh). The toast was acknowledged by Mr. Cuilley, who and his family are warm friends to the institution. The Chairman next proposed "the Health of Mr. G. Moore, the treasurer." Mr. Moore acknowledged the compliment, and expressed a hope that the new Schools would be opened in twelve months, when the lease of the School at Wanstead would expire. Mr. Moore spoke in high terms of the cducational propress of the children, particularly of their advance in Scriptural knowledge. He then gave a satisfactory account of the subscriptions of the day. After some other toasts in connection with the institution, the company left the tent, every one present being much gratified with the proceedings.

gratified with the proceedings.

The Schools will be, as the Illustration upon the preceding page shows, an important building. Accommodation has been obtained for the children an important building. Accommodation has been obtained for the children now in the institution, to the number of about 150, in an old mansion situated at Wanstead. This building has been from time to time enlarged; and the Board of Management are now able, through the activity and liberality of the subscribers to the schools, to commence this larger edifice, exceeding 300 feet in length and averaging 40 feet in width; with ample and healthy playgrounds attached; educational accommodation for 300 schoolars, with dormitories for 200; residences for schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, infirmaries, and every kind of official and educational accommodation required by a first-class establishment. This extension of the benefits of the institution is a great work, and the Board of Management anxiously hope for the congreat work, and the Board of Management anxiously hope for the con-tinued aid and kindness of the subscribers to enable them to accomplish

The architects of the new schools are Messrs. G. Ouseley Lane, and Frederick W. Ordish. The style of architecture is Old English; and

the materials red brick, with stone dressing. The plan consists mainly of a large central hall, divided into two school-rooms, beneath which are the dining-halls. At each end of the hall are the dormitories; and in the wings are the Masters' and Mistresses' residences; above which are the infirmaries. Beneath the cloister-like arches is a space serving as a covered play-ground.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

STAMFORD RACES .- TUESDAY Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.—Margaretta, 1. Red Rose, 2. Stamford St. Leger.—Dove, 1. Cock Pheasant, 2. I urghley Stakes.—Chief Justice, 1. Pancake, 2. Handicap P.ate.—Knight of the Whistle, 1. Cavan, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

WEDNESDAY.

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each.—Weathercock, 1. Margaretta, 2. Gold Cup, of 100 sovs. value.—Nutpecker, 1. Pancake, 2. Stewards' Plate.—Rackapelt, 1. Weathergage, 2. Handicap of 5 sovs. each.—Black Swan, 1. Cock Pheasant, 2. The Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each did not produce a race.

NOTTINGHAM RACES .- THURSDAY. Scarboro' Stakes,—Deformed, 1. Lady Vernon, 2. Robin Hood Stakes.—Brown Brandy, 1. Caliph, 2. Sherwood Handicap.—Italian, 1. Pride, 2. Nottingham Handicap.—Hungerford, 1.

## LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

CRICKET .- THE GENTLEMEN VERSUS THE PLAYERS .- This match was concluded on Tuesday, the gentlemen having with the greatest case achieved a decided victory. Messrs. Kempson and Martingall were each presented with a cricket ball, as honorary rewards for their bowling, by the Club. Gentlemen, first innings, 134; second innings, 37. Players, first innings, 42; second innings, 69. The gentleman thus won by sixty runs.

### IRELAND.

THE DARGAN TESTIMONIAL.—At a great meeting, held in Dublin Kotunda, on Wednesday week, and attended by prominent men of all parties in Ireland, it was enthusiastically resolved to raise a subscription towards founding an "Industrial Coolege" as a testimonial to Mr. William Dargan. Two subscriptions of £100 each have already been handed in—one from Dr. Hayden, of Dublin, and the other from Mr. Fairbairn, of Manchester. It was at first proposed to limit the subscription to £1 each.

DUBLIN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION .- The attendance at the

DUBLIN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The attendance at the building on Monday was the most numerous since the opening, the number of visitors amounting to 10,017, and the receipts at the doors were much greater than on any previous day.

The Wreck of the "Victoria" —It is stated that the City of Dublin Steam Company has made arrangements with the sufferers by the wreck of the Victoria steamer, of Howth, which will stop further litigation. All claims must, of course, be satisfactorily proved to entitle the claimants to relief from the company.

The Happers — Accounts from all parts of Ireland speak of

The Harvest.—Accounts from all parts of Ircland speak of the coming harvest as being very abundant.

V OYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.—The Swedish frigate Eugenia reached Stockholm latt week, after performing a most successful voyage round the world. She has been nearly two years absent, and brings home an immense collection of curiosities, preparations, and botanical and zoological specimens. Her commander, Captain Virgin, has gained universal respect, both for seamanship and talent, and intends publishing a detailed and illustrated account of his interesting expedition.

a detailed and illustrated account of his interesting expedition.

The Archic Expedition.—Information of a very interesting character has been received by Government, which, if correct—and it has every appearance of authenticity—may turn out to be of great importance as bearing on the fate of the missing Arctic expedition under Sir John Franklin. It is to the effect that intelligence has been conveyed to the Russian Government at St. Petersburg, that several of what are called glass balls have been found by the natives at the mouth of the river Ohio, which falls into the Arctic Basin at the seventieth parallel of longitude. The Russian authorities transmitted this information without delay to our roreign Office; and a request has been despatched that some of the so-called "glass-balls,"—more probably, bottles—may be, if possible, secured and transmitted to England. The locality where these belts or bottles are said to have been found is precisely that to which they would probably have drifted had they been thrown overboard, or otherwise detached, from Franklin's ships in case the latter had attained a high northern latitude; for the current of the Arctic Ocean sets along the Siberian towards the European coast, as is evidenced by the great quantity of drift-weed, &c., found on the shore. It would, of course, be premature to arrive at the conclusion that these glass balls are relics of Franklin's expedition; but the information, crude though it be, is of too important and curious a nature to be summarily dismissed as unworthy of attention.—Atheneum.

### THE CHOBHAM ENCAMPMENT. PONTOON MANGUVRES.

VIRGINIA WATER will be recollected as having borne upon its unruffled bosom a model war-frigate, to amuse the noon-tide leisure of George IV. which was, however, merely child's-play in comparison with the scene; which our Artist has pictured upon page 48, and which must be considered as one of the most effective manœuvres yet executed by the troops encamped at Chobham. It took place on Tuesday week, and the scene was fully described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 9, page 6; so that we shall only repeat such details as relate the action of the Illustration.

scene was fully described in the ILLUSTRATED by a scenarious page 6; so that we shall only repeat such details as relate the action of the Illustration.

While the contest at the bridge was in progress, and shortly after eleven o'clock, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with their illustrious guests, embarked in a gaily-decorated barge upon the lake, and drew near to witness the mimic strife. The Guards were suddenly seen standing like a long line of statues under the shade of the trees close at hand. A strong force of Sappers, in fatigue dress, proceeded to launch pontoons, and it was evident that while Sir de Lacy Evans was occupying the attention of the enemy on the left, and concentrating the defence upon Blacknest-bridge, Lord Seaton was preparing to carry over his men in another and easier direction, which had been left unguarded. The occupants of the Royal barge were in the secret, and soon glided down the lake to witness the pontooning. While the Sappers, like so many ants, were launching the pontoons, four companies of the Ridge, passing through the ranks of the Guards, were rapidly pushed across the lake on india-rubber rafts of a new construction, and took shelter in the woods close to the edge of the water. The cannonade on the left, at Blacknest-bridge, now became feebler and feebler, until about on non it died away altogether; and the enemy, having discovered Lord Seaton's real intention, advanced to dispute his passage. Not a moment was now to be lost. The pontcons were completed, the remaining companies of the Riffe corps were thrown across, and forming line, opened a heavy fire. The batteries pontions were completed, the remaining companies of the Rifle corps were thrown across, and forming line, opened a heavy fire. The batteries thundered from the south side of the water; and under cover of this fierce cannenade, which shrouded in smoke for some minutes the whole woodland, the stately brigade of Guards marched across the bridge. woodland, the stately brigade of Guards marched across the brigge. They had scarcely disappeared, when the Sappers, leaving the pontoons for a moment, returned with bundles of fern which they strewed along the planking, and then, their passage being thus rendered tolerably secure, on came the three batteries. To these, safely ferried over, succeeded the Carabineers and the 42nd. The rest of Fane's brigade and of the cavalry made for the high ground on the north side of the lake by the Irongate, while Sir De Lacy Evans's brigade proof the lake by the Iron-gate, while Sir De Lacy Evans's brigade proceeded in the same direction—the enemy being now withdrawn from the stoutly-contested Blacknest-bridge. The whole division thus met, about two o'clock, on a fine piece of table land admirably adapted for reviewing troops, and called Smith's Lawn (represented in the Illustrated Lawrence).

Some amusement was caused by the salute fired from the model frigate on Virginia Water when the Royal barge passed and repassed.

THE troops were all changed in the course of Thursday last; and the new-comers had to put up with wretched weather on Friday and Saturday; indeed, the storms of rain and wind were so exceedingly heavy, that, had they continued, it was very doubtful whether the Camp would not have been abandoned—at all events, for a time.

The final arrangements for the infantry brigades are as follow:—The First Brigade, commanded by Sir Richard England, will consist of the 7th Fusiliers, 35th and 88th Regiments. The Second, under the command of Colonel Lockyer (97th Regiment), comprises the 19th, 79th Hisblanders, and 97th Regiment Highlanders, and 97th Regiment.

SATURDAY.

The drenching rain reduced the whole field to such a condition that it was with the utmost difficulty any communication could be kept up between the different regiments. The General Commanding-in-Chief, with Lord Raglan and a large party of the aristocracy, left town early this morning, for the purpose of being present at a proposed review of the new division. They were met on the ground by Lord Seaton, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Brigade Generals; and for a couple of hours they braved the weather on one of the elevated positions in the field. The arrangement was, however, found to be altogether impracticable; and, after being exposed to a heavy rain for some time, all hope of a review was given up, and Lord Seaton invited the whole party to Higham's, where they passed a couple of hours under shelter, and, after partaking of luncheon, returned to London. partaking of luncheon, returned to London.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY.

Sunday the warm sun and gentle breeze had an extraordinary effect on the appearance of the ground about the Encampment. The slobby soil became hardened in an almost inconceivably short time; and what had been an unequivocal lake in the morning progressed to the condition of a mitigated swamp in the afternoon. The men of the different regiments have assumed their usual appearance of smartness, and no one who observed the troops on their way to and from Divine service yesterday would have said that they had passed through three days of as trying hardships as a veritable campaign could have forced on them in the same space of time.

No field day took place on Monday, owing to the rain. A considerable number of persons went down to Chobham, but returned ungratified by the sight of any military display.

the sight of any military display.

TUESDAY.

TUESDAY.

To-day the troops paraded at half-past ten o'clock, and at eleven, headed by Lord Seaton, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and a brilliant staff, the whole division marched to the elevated ground known as Long Down, at the eastern extremity of the heath, which, although wet, was sufficiently firm to allow a magnificent series of evolutions to take place, and which were watched with intense interest by a large number of spectators. The manner in which the Royal Horse Artillery, under Captain Taylor, was worked, exceeded anything we have before seen on the field; and the mancuvres of the Blues and the Scots Greys reflected the highest possible credit on the activity and discipline of both regiments. cipline of both regiments.

before seen on the field; and the manecuvres of the Blues and the Scots Greys reflected the highest possible credit on the activity and discipline of both regiments.

WEDNESDAY.

During the day the weather was unusually brilliant at the Camp, and Lord Seaton took advantage of it to have another grand field day. The troops paraded in front of the tents at ten o'clock, and, after inspection, marched down to Cattin's Valley. Here, before forming in battle order, they underwent the usual surveillance of Lord Seaton. The enemy at the same time marched forth to the field of battle, and took up their usual position in front of the Camp lines, with their centre facing the artillery cantonments, their right resting upon Chobham-ridges, and their left protected by enclosures and hedge rows. All the Camp troops at tacked, but the enemy merely consisted of a detachment of the Soots Fusiliers from the head-quarters' guard, a detachment from the 23rd Regiment, and two companies of the Sappers and Miners, all under the command of Colonel Vicars, of the Royal Engineers.

The infantry of the attacking forces was advanced in three divisions, Colonel Thornton and the three battalions of Foot Guards forming the right, Colonel Locker, with the 79th, 88th, and 97th, the centre; and General Sir Richard England, with the light brigade of the 7th, 19th, and 35th, on the left. The Duke's brigade of the Horse Guards, 8th Hussars, Scots Greys, and 4th Light Dragoons were, with the Horse Artillery under Colonel Dupuis, upon the extreme right of all. The field batteries moved in advance of the infantry.

In this order the whole line commenced their advance, the artillery, as usual, securing possession of some heights, and opening a heavy fire to cover the movement. Before this the-enemy retreated slowly, not abandoning his position, but, on the contrary, occupying one of increased strength at every step backwards. In the course of Tuesday's evolutions they retired over precisely the same ground, occupying in their passage the hills on eithe

operations; they pivotted upon it, and advanced or retreated their right and left divisions alternately, as the exigencies of the case seemed to require, or the nature of the attack permitted. Another attack was then made by the three battalions of the household troops; but they fared no better, the enemy continuing to hold their ground.

At this time the whole force halted upon their arms for the space of about half an hour, when the fight was recommenced by the light brigade under Sir Richard England. This force was detached from the main body of Camp troops to cross the valley higher up and take the enemy's position in flank and rear. But the vigilance of the enemy was not to be so bafiled. Upon perceiving the nature of the manœuvre, the heights which they had so gallantly defended were instantly abandoned, and a rapid march commenced up the valley to where it terminates in an open space, surrounded by hitls covered with thick pine twoods. To gain these woods was the object of the enemy; to intercept them in their advance that of Sir Richard England's brigade. The enemy obtained the wood first, nor could the 35th dislodge them, but was compelled to retire, leaving the enemy to take up their position in the wood unmolested.

After the enemy had gained the wood, a kind of council of war was held among the attacking trease.

After the enemy had gained the wood, a kind of council of war was After the enemy had gained the wood, a kind of council of war was held among the attacking troops, for the position which the enemy were taking up could not but result in the left flank of the army being turned. To avoid this, or at least counteract its disastrous effects, the front of the attacking troops' position was changed—the 88th, 97th, and 79th being marched up over the hills from the right wing, and forming the front.

A series of brilliant maneuvres brought the Horse Guards, 4th

A series of brilliant manœuvres brought the Horse Guards, 4th Dragoons, Ilussars, and artillery into play, but without success, for the enemy were indomitable; and, after a most splendidly-maintained contest, the Hussars and artillery were driven out of the trees which sheltered them, closely followed by their victorious opponents. The Hussars, upon emerging from the plantations, immediately remounted, and, with the Horse Guards, 4th Dragoons, and artillery, proceeded to occupy a farm-house and its enclosures, near which their pursuers must pass. At this point a firm stand was made, and the hedgerows round the little tenement formed for a time the Hougoumont of Chobham. One-third of the whole day's allowance of artillery cartridges was expended in the defence of this spot, yet all in vain; covered by the trees and broken ground, the enemy steadily advanced, driving in the Camp troops at every step, until, contesting every inch of ground, both the telligerents arrived once more upon Chobham Common, from which they had completely departed in the engerness of attack and defence. In spite of all attempts, their opponents steadily advanced, which they had completely departed in the eagerness of attack and defence. In spite of all attempts, their opponents steadily advanced, maintaining their irregular but incessant fire without one moment's cessation. Before it, and the admirable way in which their line of advance was handled, each regiment in turn gave ground, until the whole force neared their cantonments, when the engagement terminated. On the whole the evolutions of to-day reflect the greatest credit rough all concerned. Only whose openions and that the these redit upon all concerned. Only upon one occasion—and that, too, their very last field-day—did we witness the troops of the late Camp go through so many and such varied manœuvres. From this fact we are inclined to form very high expectations of the field days which will be gone through with the forces now at the Camp. The troops were out

We are happy to learn that Bigadier Bentinck is progressing satisfacterily, and has been pronounced out of danger.

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# EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

LAST week, our report of the proceedings of this important meeting was continued to the close of the dinner on Wednesday. On Thursday morning the yards were opened at six o'clock. The entries in cattle, sheep, and pigs exceeded in number those of the Show at Lewes; and there was a general excellence of quality exhibited, though there were ewer extraordinary animals.

SHORT-HORNS.—The first class contained eighteen animals, being larger number than was shown at Lewes. Some very creditable animals were to be seen, but none of extraordinary merit. The first prize was justly awarded to No. 11, shown by Lord Berners. He is of a rich roan colour: he is closely allied to the far-famed blood of Mr. Bates. His head, loins, and hind-quarters are good, his flank heavy and well set

In the class of young short-horn bulls eleven animals were shown, among which there were but few good ones; though the first and second

In the class or young short-north oths eleven animals were shown, among which there were but few good ones; though the first and second prizes were carried off by two very good animals. The first prize was to Mr. Booth's white bull. The second prize was given to a fair, useful beast (Mr. Fletcher, of Mansfield), not equal to the first. The class of short-horn cows contained some magnificent animals. The first prize was carried off by a perfect model of a cow belonging to Mr. Smith, of the Grove, near Bingham, Notts: she possesses in perfection almost every point and property that can be desired in a cow, and was shown in the condition in which all breeding animals ought to be shown. She is rather light in her fore-quarters. The second prize was awarded to Mr. Booth, for a roan cow of first-rate quality—remarkably good in many points, but disproportioned by fat. She is not very evenly grown, but her good points are prominent.

The class of short-horn heifers consisted of eight animals, varying much in quality and symmetry; but the most perfect animal in the yard was in this class. It was shown by Mr. Booth, and of course received the first prize. Nothing can be more level and equally proportioned. She is in very high condition. The second prize was also carried off by Mr. Booth, for a roan heifer, not so high in condition as the last, nor so symmetrical, but of first-rate quality.

The class of yearling heifers contained some very useful animals. The first prize was carried off by a white heifer, belonging to Mr. B. H. Allen, Staffordshire. The hair is somewhat "sharp" and harsh, but in other points she is very good. The second prize was given to Mr. Stratton, for a roan heifer, with fine head and fore-quarters, and broad loin, but not firm; flank deep and good.

Hespergers.—The first class of this breed was not well filled, though

Stratton, for a roan heifer, with fine head and fore-quarters, and broad loin, but not firm; flank deep and good.

Herfords.—The first class of this breed was not well filled, though the good quality and symmetry of those that were shown made up for the deficiency in number. The first prize was awarded to Lord Berwick, for a remarkably fine well-made bull. His head and fore-quarters are very good, with the exception of a slight defect in the upper part of the shoulder. In Class 2, the first prize was awarded to Mr. Price, of Courthouse, Leominster, for a remarkably even, well-made bull, with very good deep hind-quarters, good flank, and very compact general form. No. 99 received the first prize for cows in milk or in calf; rather a

good deep nime-quarters, good nank, and very compact general form.

No. 99 received the first prize for cows in milk or in calf; rather a large-formed animal, of pretty good quality.

DEVONS.—Among the bulls, No. 120, shown by Mr. Wright, of Taunton, received the first prize, and is a very well-made beast. The second prize was carried off by No. 121, Mr. Turner, of Barton. Among yearling bulls, Mr. Turner carried off the first prize.

The class of Devon cows was nerhaps better than on some former.

ling bulls, Mr. Turner carried off the first prize.

The class of Devon cows was perhaps better than on some former occasions. The first prize was awarded to a very well-made cow.

POULTRY.—The arrangements for the poultry were excellent. The pens were commodious, and the display of birds and their condition worthy of the preparations made for them. In the classes of Dorking fowls (which the judges unanimously allowed never to have been equalled at any exhibition in the kingdom) the two first prizes were taken by Captain Hornby; and the remainder divided between Mr. Leary, Lord Hill, and T. T. Parker, Esq. In Spanish classes, Captain Hornby again (two first prizes), Mr. Mapplebeck, and Mr. Adams. Cochin chickens, of which there were fifty entries, the prizes were awarded to Mr. Terry. of

(two first prizes), Mr. Mapplebeck, and Mr. Adams. Cochin chickens, of which there were fifty entries, the prizes were awarded to Mr. Terry, of Aylesbury, Mr. Punchard, Mrs. Herbert, and Dr. Gwynne.

HORES.—The show on the whole was respectable. In Class 1, the Suffolks as usual bore away the palm—the first prize being awarded to a very fine, powerful, Suffolk four-year-old horse, No. 219, exhibited by Mr. S. Clayden, of Linton, near Cambridge, possessing fewer faults than any other borse in the show. any other horse in the show. The second prize was given to No. 227, belonging to Mr. W. Wilson, near Ipswich, a splendid specimen of a cart-horse, certainly and unquestionably the finest horse in the show; possessing immense strength, perfect symmetry, and great activity; but having one defect, which, though it might have robbed him of the first prize, yet, in our opinion, was redeemed by his otherwise golden virtues.

His hocks showed the effects of the work he had done during the last three years, in the existence of thorough-pins, which, if they had appeared in a young horse, would probably have put him out of the pale of competition, but which, in a horse of six years old, simply operated as a weight in the adverse scale, outbalanced on the other side by splendid qualifications. There were other worthy specimens of the English cart-horse.

Class 2, for Two-year-old Horses for Agricultural Purposes, though less numerous than class 1, yet surpassed it in excellence. The first prize of \$20 was awarded to Mr. John Ward, of East Mersea, near Colchester, for a most promising Suffolk horse; whilst the second prize was given to No. 238, also a Suffolk, the property of Mr. George Sexton,

was given to to 25% also a Sundon, the property of all closing beautiful.

In Class 3, for Roadster Stallions, only ten were entered. The prize was given to a very near-looking horse, possessing a good deal of symmetry, but with scarcely sufficient substance, but whose action was very superior.

In Class 4, No. 1103, a strong, neat pony, was worthy of the prize swarded to him. and there were some very pretty Shetland ponies.

awarded to him; and there were some very pretty Shetland ponies.

Class 5, for Cart Mares and Foals, did not equal in merit the same class in many former shows. The first prize was given to a remarkably strong, compact, and useful mare, with a very good foal, No. 276, belonging to Mr. Henry Bailey, near Berkeley, Gloucester; whilst the second was awarded to Mr. T. B. Browne, for his four-year-old Suffolk mare of considerable merit, and with a very good foal by her side.

second was awarded to Mr. T. B. Browne, for his four-year-old Suffolk mare of considerable merit, and with a very good foal by her side. In Class 6, for Mare Ponies, the prize was awarded to No. 1105. In Class 7, for Cart Fillies, there was but little competition. The first prize fell to the lot of No. 293, the property of Mr. T. B. Browne; whilst the second was gained by Mr. Owen, near Newbury.

The Sheep and Pic classes were numerous and satisfactory. The pigs were more numerous, but did not quite equal some of former years in quality and usefulness. The sheep have seldom been surpassed, and the class of long-wools has never been equalled at any former show.

Annexed is the entire list of Prizes.

#### SHORTHORNS.

JUDGES.-Messrs. John Grey, Charles Stokes, and John Wright. CLASS 1.—Bulls, calved previously to the 1st of July, 1851, and not exceeding four years old. First prize of 40l. to Right Hon. Lord Berners, of Keythorpe-hall, Tugby, Leicester; second prize of 20l. to Richard Stratton, of Broad Hinton, Swindon, Wilts.

CLASS 2.—Bulls, calved since the 1st of July, 1851, and more than one year old. First prize of 25l. to Richard Booth, of Warlaby, Northallerton, York; second prize of 15l. to William Fletcher, of Radmanthwaite, Mansfield, Notts.

York; second prize of 15% to William Fletcher, of Radmanthwaite, Mansfield, Notts.

CLASS 3.—Cows, in milk or in calf. First prize of 20% to Henry Smith, of the Grove, Cropwell Butler, Bingham, Notts; second prize of 10% to Richard Booth, of Warlaby, Northallerton.

CLASS 4.—Heifers, in milk or in calf, not exceeding three years old. First prize of 15% to Richard Booth, of Warlaby; second prize of 10% to Biobard Booth.

Richard Booth.

CLASS 5.—Yearling Heifers. First prize of 10l. to B. H. Allen, of Long-crotts-hall, Lichfield; second prize of 5l. to Richard Stratton, of Broad Hinton, Swindon.

#### HEREFORDS.

Judges.—Messrs. William Cox, Thomas Hartshorne, and John Williams.

CLASS 1.—Bulls calved previously to the 1st of July, 1851, and not exceeding four years old. First prize of 40. to the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, of Cronkill, Shrewsbury; second prize of 20l. to John Carwardine, of Stockton Bury, Leominster.
CLASS 2.—Bulls calved since the 1st of July, 1821, and more than one year old. First prize of 25l. to Edward Price, of Courthouse, Leominster; second prize of 15l. to the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, of Cronkill, Shrewsbury.
CLASS 3.—Cows in milk or in calf. First prize of 20l. to John Monkhouse, of the Stow, Hereford; second prize of 20l. to John Monkhouse, of the Stow, Hereford; second prize of 20l to James Ackers, of Prinknash-park, Painswick, Gloucester.
CLASS 4.—Heifers in milk or in calf, not exceeding three years old. First prize of 15l. to the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, of Cronkill, Shrewsbury; second prize of 10l. to Philip Turner, of the Leen, Pembridge, Leominster.
CLASS 5.—Yearling Heifers. First prize of 10l. to Edward Price, of Courthouse, Pembridge.

# DEVONS.

JUDGES.—Messrs. Philip Halse, E. L. Franklin, and Henry Trethewy. CLASS 1.—Bulls, calved previously to the 1st of July, 1851, and not exceeding four years old. First prize of 40l. to George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter; second prize of 20l. to Robert Wright, of Moor Farm,

CLASS 2.—Bulls calved since the 1st of July, 1851, and more than one

year old. First prize of 25l. to George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter second prize of 15l. to Samuel Farthing, of Stowey-court, Bridgewater. CLASS 3.—Cows in milk or in calf. First prize of 20l. to George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter; second prize of 10l. to George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter:

CLASS 4.—Heifers in milk or in calf, not exceeding three years old. First prize of 15l. to George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter; second prize of 10l. to James Hole, of Knowle-house, Dunster, Somerset.

CLASS 5.—Yearling Heifers. First prize of 10l. to James Quartley, of Molland-house, South Molton; second prize of 5l. to James Quartley, of Molland-house, South Molton.

#### WELCH BREEDS.

JUDGES .- Messrs. J. E. Jones and Thomas Hunt.

JUDGES.—Messrs. J. E. Jones and Thomas Hunt.

CLASS 1.—Bulls, calved before the 1st of July, 1851, and not exceeding four years old. No entry.

CLASS 2.—Bulls, calved since the 1st of July, 1851, and more than one year old. The prize of 10\ldots to William Powell, of Eglwysnewydd Margam, Taibach, Glamorgan.

CLASS 3.—Cows, in milk er in calf. First prize of 10\ldots to Wm. Powell, of Eglwysnewydd Margam, Taibach, Glamorgan; second prize of 5\ldots to George Goode, ef Croft Cottage, Carmarthen.

CLASS 4.—Heifers, in milk er in calf, not exceeding three years old. The prize of 10\ldots to William Powell, of Eglwysnewydd, Glamorgan.

CLASS 5.—Yearling heifers. The prize of 5\llots to George Goode, of Croft Cottage, Carmarthen.

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CLASS 2.—Bulls, calved since the 1st of July, 1851, and more than one year old. The prize of 10l. to Samuel Burbery, of Wroxhall, Warwick.

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Sussex. CLASS 5.—Yearling Heifers. The prize of 5l. to W. C. Cartwright, of Aynhoe-park, Brackley, Northampton.

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st of January, 1851. First prize of 30t. to Samuel Clayden, of Little
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CLASS 2.—Stallions or Agricultural Purposes, foaled since the 1st of
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Colchester. Second prize of 10t. to George Sexton, of Thorrington-hall,
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CLASS 3.—Roadster Stallions. The prize of 15t. to John Lister, of
Addingham, near Otley, Yorkshire.
CLASS 4.—Stallion Ponies. The prize of 10t. to W. B. Reed, of Victoria-square, Clifton, near Bristol.
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second prize of 10t. to T. B. Brown, of Hampen, Andoversford.
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near Bristol.
CLASS 7.—Two Years Old Fillies, for Agricultural Purposes. First
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5t. to James E. Owen, of Hodoctt, West Isley, Newbury. JUDGES .- Messrs. T. R. Colton, W. C. Spooner, and William Linton.

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CLASS 2.—Rams of any other age. First prize of 30l. to T. E. Pawlett, of Beeston Sandy, Bedfordshire; second prize of 15l. to William Sanday, of Holme Pierrepoint, Nottinghamshire.

CLASS 3.—Pens of Five Shearling Ewes of the same Flock. First prize of 20l. to William Sanday, of Holme Pierrepoint, Nottinghamshire: second prize of 10l. to William Sanday, of Holme Pierrepoint, Nottinghamshire:

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CLASS 3.—Pens of Five Shearling Ewes, of the same flock. First prize of 20l. to Henry Lugar, of Hengrave, Bury St. Edmunds; second prize of 10l. to Henry Lugar, of Hengrave, Bury St. Edmunds.

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

Not qualified to compete as Leicesters.

JUDGES.—Messrs. John Abbot, Charles Clarke, and N. C. Stone.

CLASS 1.—Shearling Rams. First prize of 301. to William Lane, of Broadfield-farm, Northleach; second prize of 151. to William Garne, of Aldsworth, Northleach.

CLASS 2.—Rams of any other age. First prize of 301. to William Slatter, of Stratton, Cirencester; second prize of 151. to Edward Handy, of Sevenhampton, Andoversford.

CLASS 3.—Pens of Five Shearling Ewes of the same flock. First prize of 201. to William Lane, of Broadfield Farm, Northleach; second prize of 101. to William Lane, of Broadfield Farm, Northleach.

PIGS.

JUDGES.—Messrs. John Clayden, William Hesseltine, and Henry Eddison.

CLASS 1.—Boars of a large breed. First prize of 151. to Robert Crossley, of Holland-street, Miles, Platting Newton, Manchester; second prize of 51. to Thomas Horsfall, of Burley Hall, Otley, Yorkshire.

CLASS 2.—Boars of a small breed. First prize of 151. to William Northey, of Lake Lifton, Devon; second prize of 51. to John Moon, of Lapford, Crediton.

CLASS 3.—Breeding Sows of a large breed. The prize of 101. to Thomas Craven, of Whetley-street, Manningham, Bradford.

CLASS 4.—Breeding Sows of a small breed. The prize of 101. to John Moon, of Lapford, Crediton, Devon.

CLASS 5.—Pens of three Breeding Sow-Pigs of a large breed, of the same litter, above four and under eight months old. The prize of 101. to William James Sadler, of Bentham Purton, Swindon.

CLASS 6.—Pens of three Breeding Sow-Pigs of a small breed, of the same litter, above four and under eight months old. The prize of 10% to the Right Hon. Lord Wenlock, of Escrick-park, Yorkshire.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

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WOOLLED SHEEP.

JUDGES.—Messrs. W. T. Hartshorne, W. Cox, and John Williams.
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Norton, Witney, Oxon; second prize of 10l. to Thomas Horton, of Hamage
Grange, Cressage, near Shrewsbury.
CLASS 2.—Pen of five Ewes of any age, with their Lambs. The prize of
10l. to William Foster, of Kinver-hill Farm, Stourbridge.
CLASS 3.—Pen of five Shearling Ewes.—The prize of 10l. to William
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## THE IMPLEMENTS.

Several implements were highly commended; but many of the prizes were deferred for want of a sufficient trial of the implements or those exhibited not coming up to the standard of excellence expected by the 'udges-Mr. Joseph Druce, Mr. J. V. Gooch, Mr. T. W. Grainger, Mr. Henry Hanman, Mr. Wm. Lister, Mr. J. H. Nalder, Mr. Wm. Owen, Mr. J. J. Rowley, Mr. Thos. Scott, Mr. Wm. Shaw, Mr. O. Wallis, and

Mr. J. J. Rowley, Mr. Thos. Scott, Mr. Wm. Shaw, Mr. O. Wallis, and Mr. Wm. Woodward, who were assisted by the Consulting Engineers Messrs. Easton and Amos.

Although not selected as one of those implements with which the further trial is to be made, its action not being considered as yet sufficiently perfect, Atkins' automation, or self-raking reaping-machine, attracted great attention. By this machine the presence of a man on the platform to rake off the grain as cut is dispensed with, that operation being performed by a moveable iron arm, which rakes up the cut grain and presses it against a toothed plate, between which it is firmly held, until, swinging round a quarter of a circle behind, the rake separates from the toothed plate, and the sheaf is deposited at the side of the platready for binding. This machine is the invention of Mr. Jearm Atkins, of Chicago, United States, and is thus described by one of the exhibitors, Mr. Ransome:—

"This important and valuable machine, though at first sight it

Mr. Ransome:—

"This important and valuable machine, though at first sight it may appear somewhat complicated, is in operation exceedingly simple and easy of management. As its name implies, it is self-raking, thus dispensing with the man required to take off in most reaping machines. It cuts in the same manner as others. It is fitted with a reel, for the purpose both of inclining the grain towards the platform. The knifebar is on the upper side, instead of being placed, as usual, flush with the back edges, in the middle of the blade, and as far forward as the angle of the cutting will allow. The back side, instead of being left straight, is cut zig-zag, and each alternate edge is levelled the other way and serrated. By this arrangement it is scarcely possible to choke, as the knife blade resting on the fingers, and the edges front and rear being in close contact with them, any matter accumulating upon the fingers will be picked off by the sharp points of either the front or rear edge of the knife. Sufficient corn for a sheaf having fallen on the board, round comes the long arm carrying the rake, and, pulling across the entire bed of the machine, collects the grain into a compact bundle against a sheet-iron plate, and then, with the sheaf in the grasp, the rake and iron plate immediately make a quarter turn round the back of the machine; the rake-arm is caused to stretch out behind, relaxing its grasp, and the sheaf falls in the line of the horse-walk (out of the way of and the sheaf falls in the line of the horse-walk (out of the way of the horses) the next round, and the rake-arm takes a sweep round back to its work. With reference to the motion of the rake, it is the quickest and the sheat fails in the line of the horse-waik (our day the horses) the next round, and the rake-arm takes a sweep round back to its work. With reference to the motion of the rake, it is the quickest at those points where a quick motion is most needed, viz., in sweeping the platform and while opening the rear of the machine for delivering the bundle. The main driving-wheel is large, being four feet in diameter, with a four-inch felloe, giving a steadiness of movement in passing over rough ground, and good support in soft. The grain-wheel, too, is two feet in diameter, and may be increased if desired. The frame-work is well braced, and stiff, supported and strengthened with iron wherever necessary. The gearing is compact and symmetrical, well boxed in and protected from dirt. The team is relieved of weight and of the side draught by resting the hounds upon a pair of front wheels, making it also very convenient to turn a square corner, as will be learned by a little practice. The driver's seat is elevated and easy, giving him good command of his team, while at the same time he can watch the operations of the knife, reel, and raker; and, if necessary, instantly throw the machine out of gear, by the lever at his right side. The careful handling of the grain by the rake saves a small percentage over raking by hand. The height of cutting is regulated by a very simple arrangement, and the knife may be set close to the ground. The draught is comparatively easy for a pair of horses, and is not perceptibly increased by the raker; the team, however, ought to be changed every two or three hours."

Of course the great value of this machine consists of getting rid of

Of course the great value of this machine consists of getting rid of the raker required by the other machines, a desideratum which there appears little doubt will, in the course of time, be effected.

Clayton and Co.'s Patent Portable Steam-engine took the first prize of the course of the course

Clayton and Co.'s Patent Portable Steam-engine took the first prize of £20. The duty done by this engine has not, we believe, been equalled by any non-condensing steam-engine hitherto brought before the public. The official statement made by the Society's engineers shows this engine to have burnt, during the trial, the very small quantity of 4.32 lb. of coals per horse, per hour. The patented improvements of this engine consist in a new method of heating the exterior surfaces of the cylinder and slide-box, thereby effecting a saving of fuel. The cylinder is placed in a jacket, the space between the two being filled with steam; while the outer surface of the jacket, by being placed in the smoke-box, is

surrounded by heat of 400 degrees and upwards, thereby preventing any loss by radiation.

Annexed is the entire list of the Prize Implements.

Plough best adapted for general purposes. To W. Busby, a prize of 7l. Plough best adapted for general purposes. To W. Busby, a prize of 7l. Plough best adapted for general purposes. This prize.

Paring Plough. T. Glover, 3b prize.

Dynamometer. E. H. Bentall, 3b prize.

Subsoil Pulveriser. J. and F. Howard, 3b prize.

Machine for making Draining tiles or Pipes for agricultural purposes. J. Whitehead, 10b prize.

Heavy Harrow. W. Williams, 3c prize.

Heavy Harrow. W. Williams, 3c prize.

Drill for general purposes. R. B. Garrett and Son, 10b prize.

Drill for general purposes. B. Garrett and Son, 10b, prize.

Turnip Drill on the flat. R. Garrett and Son, 10b, prize.

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Turnip Drill on the flat. R. Garrett and Son, 10b, prize.

Horse Hoe on the flat. R. Garrett and Son, 10b, prize.

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